

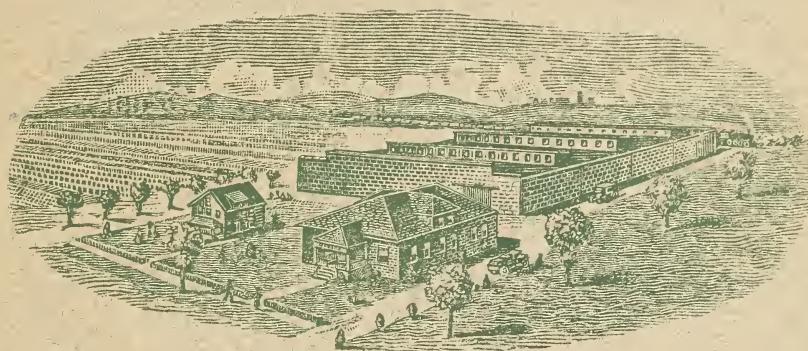
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1927

The Home Owner's Planting Book



NOT an elaborate descriptive catalog of everything grown in the North Temperate Zone, nor a picture book for the edification of the curious minded, but a CONCISE PLANTING BOOK for the busy man or woman. You will not go wrong in making your selections from the varieties named herein, as the chaff and waste have been eliminated

GUARANTY NURSERY COMPANY

Wholesale and Retail

131 Gould Street ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Flower City

Our Business Rules

All prices in this catalog are net, delivered to agent of American Railway Express, U. S. Mail or Railroad. If sent by mail, you can include estimated amount of postage or we will ship C. O. D. for same as desired. This applies to parcels that come within the limit of size of the Government Regulations. We cannot accept orders under one dollar, unless 25c additional is added for postage and packing.

Terms

Cash with order. Remit in any safe way, either by postal or express money order, draft or personal check. If you prefer to have stock shipped C. O. D. at least 25 per cent cash must accompany order, and stock will be reserved and shipped when desired.

Our Guarantee

We agree that all stock you may order will be delivered to the carrier in perfect condition for planting. Express and mail are so prompt nowadays that there is every reason to believe the goods will be received by you in equally perfect condition. This being the case, we could not assume responsibility for cultural failures. Neither is it fair to the customer, who understands the nature of all the plants he buys, to charge him an excessive price to cover failures of patrons who are careless, incompetent or unreliable in their methods. We believe these rules will appeal to any fair-minded person.

Our Responsibility

We use the greatest care to have all of our stock true to label. No responsible nurseryman can afford to do otherwise. If we make an error, we are always prepared on receipt of proper proof to make free replacement up to the amount originally paid, but no more. The purchaser agrees to this when ordering from us. If any stock becomes damaged in transit, have the agent at destination endorse the extent of damage or loss on your receipt. Mail this receipt to us as promptly as possible and we will collect your claim without expense to you. We will also duplicate shipment of the damaged articles free of expense, or refund the money. If there is an overcharge, send us your receipt and we will collect refund for you. We stand ready to assume responsibility of safe delivery to you of any stock which you may order from us. Our financial responsibility can be obtained from the mercantile agencies of Dun or Bradstreet.

Orders and Substitution

All orders are filled promptly and dispatched as quickly as possible after receipt, during the regular shipping season, which is in October and November in the Fall and March, April and May in the Spring. In sending your order, please state if we may substitute any part of it, in case items are exhausted. When no instructions are given to this effect, we feel at liberty to replace with other sorts in our opinion equally desirable. Many customers leave the varieties to our judgment, and we have never known of a case of dissatisfaction. Our location within a mile of one of the finest arboretums in the world, and in the heart of one of the greatest fruit belts, has given us an opportunity to form a fairly correct opinion of the most desirable varieties to plant in both fruits and ornamentals. Feel free to write us at all times on subjects of this character, assured of prompt response.

Just About Ourselves

For about 85 years Rochester has been known as a nursery center. At one time it was called the Flour City and in more recent years the Flower City. Our population is about 360,000, mostly home owners. We have practically no apartments, and streets lined with "brownstone fronts" or similar dwellings, have no place here. As a result, we nurserymen are home lovers. We have given our lives to studying home conditions, and producing trees, shrubs and hardy flowers for home adornment.

From the hilltops our city appears like a giant forest. A prominent botanist visiting here recently, a man who has traveled over much of the globe, having spent some 12 years in Asia, declared that the approach along East Avenue, from the East, was the finest of any city in the World. That is just his opinion, of course, but we hear similar remarks constantly.

Our office and grounds are one block off from this main thoroughfare, and when motor-ing in either direction, it would be worth your while to stop at 131 Gould St., which is in the Brighton district, and look us over. We believe you will find we have every facility for handling your orders for stock in our line, in the very best possible manner.

The office building is 36 by 60, red brick, tile roof, with nine correspondence rooms, in which 25 people are prepared to attend to your correspondence and see that you get what you want and when you want it. Basement contains steam heating plant, fireproof vault 13 feet square (just for orders and tags), printed matter and printing rooms, etc. The frost-proof cellars and storage, including packing department, are 100 by 170 feet. The plants come into this building where the temperature and humidity are low, so that at-

mospheric conditions have no chance to deteriorate them in any way. Nursery stock must be properly handled, and we aim to have as good facilities as the best anywhere. The stock is certain to come to you as fresh as the day it was taken from the soil. It cannot be otherwise.

The New York Central railroad tracks are at the rear of the cellars, so that a carload shipment can be handled with the same ease as the small order. We welcome both. This business has been built up in ten years from nothing. Our salesmen on the road canvass much of the territory in states east of the Mississippi and south to Virginia, but this little catalog and other documents regularly mailed, reach a much wider territory.



WALTER F. WEBB, Proprietor.

During the past year we supplied stock to some five hundred other nursery firms, and florists, so that if you have not ordered from us in the past, you may still have some of our stock growing on your premises. We are always on the lookout for reliable men and women to sell our goods and pay them well for the time employed. It would be easy for any energetic person to get up a club order, from this list. Write us for information about it.

We are not, however, eager for quantity business at a sacrifice of quality. Any person who works for us must bear a perfectly honorable reputation, make no exaggerated promises, but sell our stock just as we represent it. You who have bought from us in the past know what we mean. If we cannot send you and your friends stock that will please you and give good results, we would rather not have the business. This, of course, carries a responsibility on your part as well as ours, as the nature of nursery stock is to perish, if not properly handled after delivery.

GUARANTY NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Unsolicited Kind Words Make Joyful Hearts

Mckeesport, Pa., May 8, 1925.

Gentlemen: The carload of shrubs and trees just received. We are pleased with every item, and you can look for an order for another car next Spring.
Yours truly, J. F.

large order with your firm, and we wish you good business for another year.

Respectfully, B. N. C.

Bangor, Maine, April 30, 1925.

Gentlemen: I just received and finished unpacking the carload of stock which you shipped me this Spring, and I want to say that it is the best car of stock ever shipped into the state of Maine. I have handled at least one car every year for the past thirty years, and this is the best ever.

Yours very truly, R. C. M.

New York City, May 4, 1925.

Gentlemen: We have just received the car of California Privet and shrubs and are pleased with both stock and packing. This is the fourth year we have had a

Ornamental Shrubs

The steadily increasing demand for Ornamental Shrubs for planting around the home, office, or factory, has demonstrated their true worth. A home can be landscaped with good shrubs at a fraction of the cost of Conifers. They require very little future care, although they can if desired be trimmed to almost any desired shape. We have arranged our list of varieties so as to make it easy for the home-owner who is not familiar with this class of stock, to make a selection which will give good results, and present a pleasing effect in the years to come. We will be pleased to furnish any information desired along this line.

Some shrubs flower profusely at stated times, and others are planted almost exclusively for their foliage. Where they are classed as flowering, we give approximate color of flower and month when bloom appears. The latter varies slightly with the territory, as the same shrub in Virginia would flower perhaps a month earlier than in Vermont, hence we have given the date they flower here in our city parks.

The finest collection of named shrubs and trees in America is at Arnold Arboretum near Boston, and the second best collection is at Highland Park, in this city. In this park all genera are planted together, so that it is possible to study Syringas, Spireas, Weigelas or any of the hundreds of other genera, very easily. If you motor through Rochester from the east, stop at 131 Gould Street, just one block from East Avenue, the main thoroughfare, and we will give you full directions how to reach this park, and view the wonderful collection contained therein. If you motor from the West or South, our office is in the Brighton district. Highland Park covers 108 acres, and is one of the 26 parks contained in our city.

It is needless to add that Rochester is the home of fine shrubs, and also the home of men who have made a life study of choice ornamentals. It is our hobby as well as our business. We are pleased to help our patrons make a proper selection of plants or trees, which will be a source of joy forever. No poor stock or worthless varieties pass through our hands. It is a joy to handle only the best. Our dwarf shrubs range from 15 inches to two feet. Other varieties are 2-3 or 3-4 feet, depending on habits of growth. All stock in this department is two to three years old when shipped.

Shrubs for Low Mass Planting

Select these varieties where you want shrubs that can be kept low, from one to two feet. Plant two feet apart. They are desirable for separate beds, or placed in front of those in the "Intermediate" list given herewith.

BARBERRY, Japan. Used extensively for hedges, curb or corner plantings; red berries in Fall. 50 cents each; \$4.50 per 10; \$40.00 per hundred.

(As this shrub is one of the most extensively planted, we furnish it in a smaller size, one year younger, at just half these prices).

BUTTERFLY BUSH. Pink. July. 50c each.

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet-Scented Shrub). Red. June. 60c each.

DESMODIUM. Low, purple flowers. July. 60c each.

DEUTZIA, gracilis. Slender-branched, white. May. 60c each.

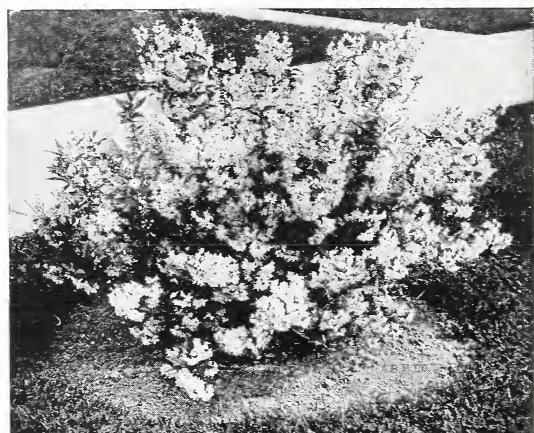
DEUTZIA, Lemoine. White. May. Stronger grower. 60c each.

EUONYMUS vegetus. Low, evergreen. 75c each.

HYPERICUM aureum. Yellow. July. 60c each.

SYRINGA, Lemoine. White. June. 60c each.

SUMACH, Fern-Leaf. As handsome as Boston Fern. 60c each.



Deutzia Gracilis—Slender Deutzia.

SPIREA Anthony Waterer. Crimson. June. 60c each.

SPIREA arguta. White. June. 60c each.

SPIREA bumalda. Pink. June. 60c each.

SPIREA Froebeli. Red. June. 60c each.

SPIREA japonica alba. White. June. 60c each.

SPIREA japonica rosea. Rose-pink. June. 60c each.

SPIREA Thunbergi. White, feathery foliage. June. 60c each.

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Distinct, handsome foliage. 75c each.

Send two 2c stamps for new colored circular on shrubs.

THE SOUTHERN QUARTETTE. Four choice Altheas or Rose of Sharon—Pink, Purple, Red, White. They are fine, graceful shrubs that bloom in August as profusely as the rose. The four for \$2.50. The four in tree form in same colors, for only \$3.00, a saving of one dollar on the four.

4 BUTTERFLY BUSH for \$1.50. There has never been a shrub put on the market that has attained the wide popularity of this variety in a short space of time. The reason is that it has real merit, and it has been duly appreciated by the public. We grow it by the acre and sell it by the thousand. It begins to bloom in July and continues to November.



Spirea Anthony Waterer.

Shrubs for Intermediate Mass Planting

Make your selection from this list where you wish to make bank effects around a home, or corners of yard, along line fences, etc., office or factory. Plant three feet apart, and use shrubs from preceding list for planting in front. You will make no mistake in using these varieties liberally, as they are good growers.

ALMOND. Pink, red or white. June. 75c each.

ALTHAEA, or Rose of Sharon. Blue, pink, flesh, purple, red, white. August. 60c each.

ALTHAEA. In all of above colors grown in tree form, one of the finest trees for small lawns. August. \$1.00 each.

ARALIA, Five-leaf. Strong grower. 60c each.

CARAGANA arborescens (Pea Shrub). Yellow. June. 75c each.

CLETHRÀ alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). White. June. 75c each.

CORALBERRY or Indian Currant. White. June. 50c each.

DOGWOOD, Yellow Twig. White. June. 60c each.

DOGWOOD, Red Twig. White. June. 50c each.

DEUTZIA candidissima. Double white. June. 60c each.

DEUTZIA crenata. Pink. June. 60c each.

DEUTZIA Pride of Rochester. White, shaded pink. June. 60c each.

FORSYTHIA or Golden Bell. Upright. Yellow. April. 50c each.

FORSYTHIA or Golden Bell. Weeping. Yellow. April. 75c each.

HYDRANGEA, Hills of Snow. White August. 75c each.

HYDRANGEA, P. G. Pink. September. 60c each

HONEYSUCKLE, Bush. Pink. June. 50c each.

HONEYSUCKLE, Bush. Red. June. 50c each.

HONEYSUCKLE, Bush. White. June. 50c each.

KERRIA, White Flowered. June. 75c each.

KERRIA, Yellow Flowered. June. 75c each.

LILAC, Common Purple. June. 75c each.

LILAC, Common White. June. 75c each.

LILAC, French named sorts, \$1.00 each:

Charles X. Red.

Japonica. White. July.

Josikaea. White. July.

Ludwig Spaeth. Purple.

Mad. Lemoine. White.

Michael Buchner. Pale lilac.

Marie Le Graye. White.

Persian Purple.

Persian White.

Pres. Grevy. Double blue.

Villosa. Pinkish white.



Forsythia—Golden Bell.

LILAC, Tree form. Blue, red, pink, or white, f.t. \$2.00 each.

PRIVET, ibota. Spreading, strong grower. 50c each.

PRIVET, Regel's. Black berries in Fall. 50c each.

SYRINGA, Common. Sweet, white. June. 50c each.

SYRINGA, Large flowered. White. June. 60c each.

SNOWBERRY, White fruited. August. 60c each.

SPIREA, Billardi. Pink. June. 60c each.

SPIREA prunifolia. White. June. 60c each.

SPIREA sorbifolia. White. July. 60c each.

SPIREA Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath). White. May. 60c each.

SNOWBALL, Common. White, best of all. 60c each.

SNOWBALL, High Bush. White, red berries. August. 60c each.

SNOWBALL, Japan. White. June. \$1.00 each.

TAMARIX. Pink. July. 60c each.

WEIGELA rosea. Rose. July. 60c each.

WEIGELA, White. July. 60c each.

WEIGELA, Red. June. 75c each.

LILAC TRIO. Purple, Red and White. We have a fine lot of Lilacs this year, hence we give you a bargain on the three most popular colors, the lot for \$2.25.

THE BOSTON QUARTETTE. Forsythia (yellow flowers), Weigela (pink), Deutzia (white), Syringa (creamy white), four of the finest shrubs we have for only \$1.75.

THE HYDRANGEA QUARTETTE. Two Hydrangea P. G. and two Hills of Snow. These four shrubs planted together will make a pretty effect and can be sold for \$2.00. The Hills of Snow bloom in August and the other in September.

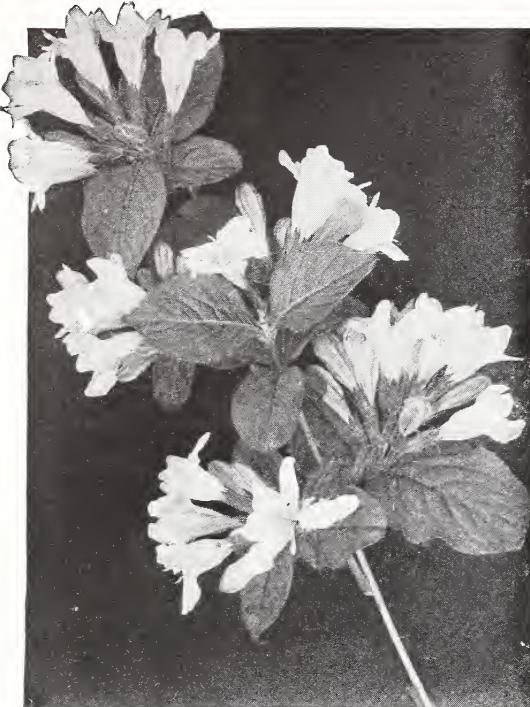
SPIREA QUARTETTE NO. 1. Spirea Billardi (pink), Spirea Billardi (white), Spirea salicifolia and Reevesi. Four very interesting and handsome forms of Spiraea for \$1.75.

SPIREA QUARTETTE NO. 2. Spirea aurea or yellow leaf, Douglassi, opulifolia and Froebeli. These four sorts are desirable where shrubs are needed to form a screen or protection. The four for \$4.00.

SPIRAEA QUARTETTE NO. 3. Spiraea arguta, japonica rosea, sorbifolia and prunifolia. The four for \$2.10. These are handsome shrubs, with fine, feathery foliage and graceful habits. They are more expensive than some of the other forms and are worth it.



Hydrangea Arborescens.



Weigela Rosea—Pink Weigela.

Shrubs for Intermediate Mass Planting - Continued

SPIRAEA QUARTETTE NO. 4. Spiraea Anthony Waterer, bumalda, japonica alba and Van Houttei. The four for \$2.00. Here is a real bargain and a good leader. Plant the Van Houttei in the middle surrounded by the other three, and you have a pretty effect.

SPIRAEA QUARTETTE NO. 5. The Dwarf Quartette Spiraea. Blue, Meadowsweet, filipendula, palmata. All dwarf forms of perennial habit, good bloomers and fine as clumps or borders of beds. The four for \$1.75.

THE DETROIT QUARTETTE. Butterfly Bush (pink), Red Snowberry (red), Red Branch Dogwood (white), Honeysuckle (pink). The four for only \$1.75.

NEW YORK SHRUB QUARTETTE. Aralia pentaphylla (Five Leaf Aralia), Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush), Eleagnus angustifolia (Russian Olive), Kerria White, the four fine shrubs for only \$2.20. This is an unusually interesting quartette.

THE NORTHERN QUARTETTE. Stephanandra flexuosa, Strawberry Tree, Japan Quince, High Bush Cranberry. Here are four fine shrubs which should be more generally known. The four for \$2.50.

The various Shrub Collections save you money. They are made up from our entire list. A few of these collections make a fine home planting.

Shrubs for Large Mass Planting

These varieties attain a height of eight to ten feet and are very desirable for hedges, screens, line fences, etc. Are planted extensively along line fences of city lots, factory sites or anywhere it is desired to screen the view. Plant four feet apart and they will make a handsome effect within a reasonable time.

CORNUS mascula (Cornelian Cherry). Red berries in August. 75c each.

CORNUS stolonifera (Red Osier). Red bark in Winter. 50c each.

ELEAGNUS angustifolia, or Russian Olive. Soft white leaves. 75c each.

EUONYMUS or Strawberry Tree. Pink berries in August. \$1.00 each.

HONEYSUCULE Ruprechtiana (Manchurian). Pink. June. 60c each.

ELDER, Red-berried. September. 50c each.

SPIRAEA opulifolia (Ninebark). July. 60c each.

STAGHORN SUMACH. Fern-like foliage. September. 60c each.

BUCKTHORN. Handsome, glossy foliage. 50c each.

CRANBERRY, High Bush. Red berries in August. 75c each.

Shrubs With Colored Foliage

Many of our patrons like to select a liberal sprinkling of shrubs that have colored or variegated foliage. We have some of the finest specimens that are known. You will be pleased with any of them. The color named refers to foliage.

ALTHEA, Variegated Leaf. August. \$1.00 each.

DOGWOOD. Yellow and white. \$1.00 each.

DOGWOOD. Golden leaves. \$1.00 each.

ELDER, Golden. Yellow. 60c each.

KERRIA. Yellow and green. 75c each.

PRIVET. Golden yellow. 60c each.

SYRINGA. Golden yellow. 75c each.

SPIRAEA. Golden yellow. 60c each.

WEIGELA. Yellow and green. 75c each.

THE GOLDEN QUARTETTE. Golden Elder, Golden Spiraea, Variegated Weigela, Golden Syringa. These four choice golden leaf shrubs are very attractive and should be sold more generally to patrons who only have green leaf shrubs. They make a pleasing effect. The four for \$2.50.

We recently saw the extensive grounds around one of the finest yellow brick mansions on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O., entirely landscaped with Golden Elder. The effect was very striking and beautiful.



Spirea Van Houttei.



Clematis Paniculata—Sweet Autumn Clematis.

Vines for Porches, Trellises, Etc.

We recommend the following sorts as rapid growers and most suitable for the above situations. All are two years old.

AMERICAN IVY, or Virginia Creeper. Red leaves in Autumn. 50c each.

ENGELMANN'S IVY. Will cling to stone walls. 75c each.

BIRTHWORT, or DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. Large leaf, fine. \$1.50 each.

CLEMATIS, White or Paniculata. Sweet scented. August. 75c each.

CLEMATIS, Blue. Large flowered. July. \$1.00 each.

CLEMATIS, Purple. Large flowered. July. \$1.00 each.

CLEMATIS, Red. Large flowered. July. \$1.00 each.

CLEMATIS, Virginiana, or Virgin's Bower. August, followed by fuzzy pods. 75c each.

WISTERIA, Purple. Grafted from flowering plants. \$1.00 each.

WISTERIA, White. Grafted from flowering plants. \$1.00 each. (Wisterias grown from seed rarely flower).

CLIMBING SHRUB QUARTETTE. American Ivy, Matrimony Vine, Bignonia and Purple Wisteria. These four vines make a wonderful combination and should be widely sold. The four for only \$2.50.

Vines for Garages, Banks, Trees, and Other Situations

While many of these varieties are planted around porches with splendid effect, they are more extensively used for other situations. All are very strong growers.

AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaf vine. \$1.00 each.

AMPELOPSIS, or Boston Ivy. Used mainly on chimneys and brick or stone buildings. \$1.00 each.

BIGNONIA radicans, or Trumpet Vine. A strong grower and will last forever. Large red flowers followed by pods. 75c each.

BITTERSWEET, or Celastrus scandens. Fine cover for unsightly objects; yellow berries in Fall. 75c each.

HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE. Almost evergreen, suitable for back porches, rockeries or banks. Yellow and white sweet flowers all Summer. 75c each.

MATRIMONY VINE. A rapid, branching grower. For porches. Pink flowers. \$1.00 each.

KUDZU VINE. Very rapid grower; handsome foliage. 75c each.



Birthwort, or Dutchman's Pipe.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

Rose Department

The growing and propagation of Roses is a business by itself and commands the attention of many thousands of men throughout the country. Our plants are all field grown, are two year old, bloomed and known to be true to name. They are sure to grow if properly handled. Follow our directions, keep earth around roots perfectly moist for at least thirty days after planting, and losses will be very rare. We can make any Rose bush grow outdoors, and so can you.

We have divided the list into classes, so as to make it easy for the home owner to select just what is wanted. Keep each class separate as far as possible, as they have different habits of growth. We have eliminated poor growing and poor blooming varieties.

Hybrid Tea Bush Roses

These are the real everblooming Roses of the north temperate zone and should not be confused with everbloomers of the tropical or semi-tropical zone, which are usually Tea Roses. While some of the Hybrid Perpetuals bloom more than once, there is no such succession of bloom as in the following sorts. Hybrid Teas were originally produced by hybridizing the true Tea Roses with the hardy Hybrid Perpetuals of the North, and the result is a hybrid containing the perpetual bloom of the Tea with the sturdy qualities of the Hybrid Perpetual. Hybrid Teas should be cut to the ground every year. Make the earth rich, so as to cause steady and continual growth of new wood, on which the blooms continually appear.

Price \$1.00 each or \$11.00 per dozen.

Antoine Rivoire. Rosy flesh to deep carmine, base petals yellow.

Bessie Brown. Creamy white, very fragrant.

Betty. Coppery rose and golden yellow.

Caroline Testout. Satiny rose with deeper center.

Etoile de France. Velvety crimson. Very fine.

General McArthur. Crimson-scarlet, one of the best.

Gruss an Teplitz. Crimson-scarlet, fine grower.

J. L. Mock. Silvery rose to carmine-pink. Very dainty.

K. A. Victoria. Creamy white, delicate color.



Pink Radiance.

Lady Ashtown. Deep carmine-pink, good grower.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep apricot-yellow, one of the best.

La France. Silvery pink, an old favorite.

Los Angeles. Flame pink with coral base. New.

Mad. Edouard Herriot. Coral-yellow, shading yellow.

Ophelia. Salmon-flesh, rare tint.

President Taft. Shell pink.

Pink Cochet. Deep pink; great bloomer.

Radiance, Red. One of the best.

Radiance, Pink. One of the best.

Sunburst. Bright orange; rich and fine.

Lyon. Coral-red and yellow.

Killarney. Deep pink; well known favorite.

White Killarney. White form of the above.

White Cochet. Dainty bloomer.

Wm. R. Smith. Creamy white and pink.

(Send two 2c stamps for our new colored illustrations of 26 varieties of Hybrid Teas).

MONROE QUARTETTE of Roses. White Killarney, Killarney, Mme. Butterly and Lady Hillingdon. Four of the best Hybrid Tea Roses that bloom all Summer, for only \$3.50.

THE GENESEE QUARTETTE of Roses. La France, J. B. Clark, Pink Cochet, Radiance. These four Hybrid Teas are leaders in their class. The four for \$3.50.



Gruss an Teplitz.

Hybrid Perpetual Bush Roses

These are the old hardy sorts, which you see everywhere in gardens throughout the country. They are the tried sorts which will be grown for generations in the future. Even the choice Hybrid Teas will never entirely take their place, as they grow to large size, are sturdy, do not require extensive trimming, and will always have a place in the permanent garden. We offer only the best sorts.

75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.

Alfred Colomb. Red.

Anna de Diesbach. Carmine.

Baron de Bonstettin. Velvety crimson.

Clio. Satiny flesh.

Coquette des Alpes. White.

Earl of Dufferin. Velvety crimson.

Fisher Holmes. Reddish scarlet.

Hybrid Perpetual Bush Roses— Continued.

Frau Karl Druschki. White.
General Jacqueminot. Scarlet-crimson.
Harrison Yellow. Golden yellow.
Madame Gabriel Luizet. Silvery pink.
Madame Plantier. White.
Magna Charta. Rose-pink.
Margaret Dickson. White.
Marshall P. Wilder. Crimson-scarlet.
Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink.
Pierre Notting. Red.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Reddish maroon.
Paul Neyron. Largest pink known.
Persian Yellow. Deep yellow.
Soleil d'Or. Best double yellow.
Ulrich Brunner. Light red.
White American Beauty. White.

STANDARD QUARTETTE of Roses. Magna Charta, Mrs. John Laing, General Jack and Gruss an Tepplitz. Four of the best old-fashioned sorts which are good growers and as popular as ever. The four for \$2.50.

ROCHESTER QUARTETTE of Roses. Earl of Dufferin, Prince Camille, Frau Karl Druschki and Paul Neyron. These four sorts have always pleased our patrons. The four for \$2.50.

Dwarf Everblooming Roses

These are the little dwarf sorts of Polyantha stock which are so popular everywhere for beds or borders of walks. They have their place in the garden which no other Roses will cover. The writer had a bed of 50 that have been in one situation for 15 years, trimmed back to six inches every Spring, and always in bloom from June to November.

75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.

Baby Rambler, red.
Baby Rambler, pink.
Baby Rambler, white.



Los Angeles.



Caroline Testout.

Moss Roses

The Moss Roses are among the oldest varieties in existence and still have a wide sale. What is more beautiful in nature than a moss bud? We list four of the best sorts.

75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.

Blanche Moreau. White.
Crested Moss. Rose.
Princess Adelaide. Rosy pink.
Salet. Deep pink.

Rugosa Hybrids

The Japanese Rugosa Roses are strong growers and attain a height of six feet. The dark green, leathery foliage is very attractive, and they are widely planted mixed with shrubs of equal height. The flowers are followed by red seed apples in the Fall which are quite ornamental. The first two sorts listed are single, and the balance double.

75c each, or \$8.00 per dozen.

Rugosa alba. White.
Rugosa rubra. Red.
Agnes E. Carmen. Double crimson.
Conrad F. Meyer. Double, silvery rose.
Hansa. Double, reddish violet.
New Century. Double, flesh pink.
Sir Thomas Lipton. Double, white.

Trailing Roses

There is a demand for a trailing Rose for rockery, small stone bridges, or fences. They creep along the bank or over stone walls, presenting a pretty effect.

75c each, or \$8.00 per dozen.

Wichuraiana, pink.
Wichuraiana, white.

Climbing Roses

When we think of the small assortment of climbing Roses on the market twenty years ago, and the wonderful array of varieties at present, it gives one a little idea of the work done by our foremost men in this branch of the business. While many of the new sorts have not enough merit to warrant their listing, still there are others which are so far ahead of old sorts that there is no comparison, and yet there will always be a steady demand for the best of the old varieties and we may never live to see them dropped from the lists.

Many of these new sorts produce flowers both on single stems and in clusters, with blooms two to three inches across, and as double as any bush Roses. Some of them in the bud are as dainty as any Hybrid Tea, which are noted for their beauty in the bud just ready to open. We have therefore classed these large sorts first, as some of them are quite new, and the second list covers the sorts more generally known and already widely planted.

Climbing Large-Flowered Single and Double Roses

Aviateur Bleriot. Semi-double; large, yellow, very showy in bud. \$1.00 each.

Climbing American Beauty. Large, double, pink; showy bud. 75c each.

Dr. Van Fleet. Large, double, pink; very fine grower. 75c each.

Flower of Fairfield. Crimson, semi-double. 75c each.

Silver Moon. White, semi-double, very large. 75c each.

American Pillar. Crimson; large single flowers. 75c each.

Paul's Scarlet. Red, very double; finest new sort. 75c each.

Tausendschoen. Large, double, pink and white. 75c each.

Small Single and Double Flowers, Usually Borne in Large Clusters

60c each; \$6.50 per dozen.

Baltimore Belle. White.

Blue Rambler. Steel blue.

Crimson Rambler. Crimson.



Paul's Scarlet Climber.

Dorothy Perkins, pink.

Dorothy Perkins, white.

Dorothy Perkins, red.

Excelsa. Same as Red Dorothy.

Goldfinch. Yellow.

Hiawatha. Pink and white.

Lady Gay. Pink.

Queen of Prairie. Pink.

Seven Sisters. Pink.

White Rambler.

Yellow Rambler.

LARGE FLOWERED QUARTETTE. Climbing American Beauty (red), Silver Moon (white), Aviateur Bleriot (yellow), and Dr. Van Fleet (pink). These four wonderful climbers are very popular. The flowers in bud are as handsome as a Hybrid Tea. They are rank growers and very cheap at \$3.00.

NATIONAL TRIO. Red, White and Blue Rambler. We put out this trio several years ago and had circular printed in color. It was an immediate success and we have never discontinued it. The three for \$1.50.

THE DOROTHY TRIO. Dorothy Perkins pink. Dorothy red, Dorothy white. They make a beautiful effect planted together, have handsome foliage and are excellent growers. The three for \$1.50.

THE RAMBLER TRIO. Crimson Rambler, White Rambler, Yellow Rambler. The oldest varieties of climbers and still as good sellers as ever. The three for only \$1.50.

THE EXCELSIOR TRIO. American Pillar, Climbing American Beauty, Flower of Fairfield and Tausendschoen. These four varieties seem to be very popular, hence we have made a special offer on them for \$2.50.



Tausendschoen.

ABM CO



Veronica—Blue Bird Flower.



German Iris.



Delphinium—Larkspur.

Hardy Plant Department

Perennial plants are so called for the reason that they come up in the Spring, and each succeeding season, increasing in size and beauty with age. Every normal woman loves them, and most men, if they can be induced to stop work long enough to admire them. Some are extremely fragrant, and all throw their entire life in the Summer season into a wealth of flower which is almost beyond belief. If you want to know more about this class of stock, we have prepared a descriptive catalog covering all the best sorts, with illustrations of each, together with a colored circular, which will be mailed to you for six two cent stamps, which is much less than actual cost to us.

Group A. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

- Aquilegia or Columbine.** All colors. June.
- Asters, Hardy.** All colors. September.
- Campanula, or Bellflower.** July.
- Chrysanthemums, Hardy.** All colors. October.
- Coreopsis.** Yellow. July.
- Delphinium.** Tall dark or light blue and white. July.
- Digitalis, or Foxglove.** All colors. June.
- Daisy, Shasta.** White. June.
- Day Lily.** Yellow, June.
- Gaillardia.** Yellow. May.
- Helianthus (Hardy Snowflower).** July.
- Golden Glow.** Yellow. August.
- Grasses, Ornamental.** Four sorts.
- Hibiscus, Mallow Marvels.** Pink, red, white. August.
- Hollyhocks.** Double. All colors. July.
- Iris, German.** All colors. June.
- Lantern Plant.** Red pods. September.
- Lathyrus, or Perennial Pea.** Purple. July.
- Lily-of-the-Valley.** White. May.
- Monarda.** Red. June.
- Pachysandra.** Cover plant.
- Paeonias.** See special list and prices.
- Phlox.** See special list and prices.

- Platycodon.** Blue. July.
- Rudbeckia.** Yellow and black. June.
- Stokesia.** Purple. June.
- Sweet William.** All colors. June.
- Tritoma (Red Hot Poker).** July.
- Veronica.** Blue. August.
- Vinca or Myrtle.** Blue. Cover plant.
- Yucca.** White. July.

Group B. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

- Anemone.** Pink and white. September.
- Baby Breath or Gypsophila.** White. July.
- Dictamnus (Gas Plant).** July.
- Funkia (Plantain Lily).** White. June.
- Funkia, Variegated Leaf.** Border plant.
- Iris, Japan.** All colors. July.
- Poppy, Oriental.** Red. June.
- Spiraea (Meadow Sweet).** White. July.
- Tritoma (Red Hot Poker).** Red. July.

Group C. 75c each; \$8.00 per 12.

- Bleeding Heart.** Pink. April.
- Blue Spiraea.** Blue. July.
- Hypericum.** Yellow. July.



Coreopsis—Tickseed.



Gaillardia—Blanket Flower.



Shasta Daisies.



Paeonias - The Queen of Flowers

In Highland Park of this city they have four hundred varieties of named Paonias. They attract many thousand people who come here from afar to see the magnificent collection. The small home owner must be satisfied with a few, hence why not have the best there are. New sorts bring unheard of prices, but they are usually no more beautiful than some of the older and more established varieties. We know the collection named below is a good one, and prices most reasonable for three-year-old roots, properly divided to three to five eyes, which is a standard plant among nurserymen. Such a root can be left in the ground for many years, when it can be taken up in September of any year and again divided. We handle many thousand Paonias every year and you will make no mistake to select as many as possible. Send two 2-cent stamps for our handsome colored circulars on Paonias.

Paeonias by Color

White	50c; 3 for \$1.25; 6 for \$2.25
Pink	50c; 3 for 1.25; 6 for 2.25
Red	75c; 3 for 2.00; 6 for 3.50

All choice double sorts, our selection.

Named Varieties

Atrosanguinea.	Rosy magenta.	60c each.
Antoine Poiteau.	Pink.	60c each.
Couronne d'Or.	White, yellow reflex.	75c each.
Delachei.	Purplish crimson.	60c each.
Duchesse de Nemours.	Paper-white.	75c each.
Duchess of Orleans.	Fink, silvery reflex.	75c each.
De Candolle.	Lilac-purple.	75c each.
Edulis Superba.	Violet-rose.	75c each.
Emperor Nicholas.	Purplish red.	75c each.
Floral Treasure.	Lilac-rose.	50c each.
Fulgida.	Crimson.	75c each.
Felix Crousse.	Medium red.	\$1.00 each.
Festiva Maxima.	White, crimson eye.	75c each.
Franciss Ortegat.	Purplish crimson, yellow anthers.	75c each.
Golden Harvest.	Lilac-rose, creamy center.	75c each.
Jules Dessert.	Deep pink.	60c each.
Jacqueminot.	Deep red.	75c each.
Louis Van Houtte.	Purplish crimson.	75c each.
La Sublime.	Crimson.	75c each.

La Tulipe. Lilac-white. 60c each.
Madame de Verneville. White, center blush. \$1.00 each.
Madame Benard. Lilac-rose. \$1.00 each.
Purple Crown. Purple. 60c each.
Queen Victoria. Creamy white. 60c each.
Triomphe du Nord. Pink. 60c each.
Six Choice Double Paonias, our Selection, for only \$2.50.

Ten Fine Double Paeonias for Only \$6.00.

1 Antoine Poiteau	1 Festiva Maxima.
1 Delachei.	1 Golden Harvest.
1 Edulis Superba.	1 Louis Van Houtte.
1 Francois Ortegat.	1 Queen Victoria.
1 Floral Treasure.	1 Triomphe du Nord.



Paeonia, Festiva Maxima.



Phlox Planting.

The Tall Hardy Phlox

The tall hardy Phlox are one of the outstanding features of every Hardy Garden. They are strikingly beautiful, clumps increase in size every year, and are in bloom for several weeks in August. We have all the best range of colors, and list them below so that you may easily select your favorite shades. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

White Shades

Mrs. Jenkins. Purity. **Von Lassburg.**

Pink Shades

Eiffel Tower. Rich light pink.

Isabey. Salmon-pink.

La Vague. Lavender-pink.

Sunset. Deep rosy pink.

Red Shades

Eclaireur. Carmine.

R. P. Struthers. Cherry-red, suffused salmon.

Rijnstroom. Carmine-rose.

Coccinea. Bright scarlet.

Aurora. Orange-red, crimson center.

Coquelicot. Carmine-rose, white eye.

Rose Shades

Pantheon. Salmon-rose.

Acquilon. Deep rose, carmine center.

Champs Elysee. Bright rosy magenta.

Iris. Light purple.

Mrs. Charles Dorr. Lavender.

White—Red Center

Bridesmaid. White, crimson center.

Faust. White, cerise center.

Miss Lingard. White, pink eye.

Richard Wallace. White, carmine eye.

Pink—Red Eye

Miss Campbell. Salmon-pink, red eye.

Rhinelander. Soft pink, red eye.

W. C. Egan. Light pink, red eye.

12 Choice Growing Phlox, Our Choice

2 White, 3 Pink, 3 Red, 2 White, red eye, 2 Pink, red eye for only \$2.50.

Bulbs for Spring Planting Only

Plants of this class are mostly bulbous roots and must be taken up in the Fall and stored in a cool, dry cellar, as they will not stand freezing. We offer only the best sorts.

DAHLIAS, Show or Fancy. Dark red, light red, pink, white, yellow. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

DAHLIAS, Pompon. Small flowers. Red, pink, yellow, white. 25c each; \$2.50 per 10.

DAHLIAS, Decorative or Paonia-Flowered. Very large blooms and strikingly ornamental. Red, pink, yellow, white. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

DAHLIAS, Cactus. Compact, handsome blooms. Pink, red, yellow, white. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

CANNAS. Crimson, pink, orange, red, spotted, yellow. 20c each; \$1.75 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

GLADIOLI. Large bulbs, all colors. \$1.00 per dozen; 50 for \$3.75; 100 for \$6.00.



Cactus Dahlia.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

After walking a few blocks in the glare of a down town city street, turn into the beauty and shade of a suburban avenue, and you will quickly appreciate the value of good shade trees. They perform a real service to man in protecting him from the rays of the Summer sun, in making so much more beautiful his daily surroundings and making his property very much more valuable.

Shade on the lawn performs the same service in a more intimate way. Trees located so that they shade windows or porch, add to the comfort of the house itself. The wife or mother can perform many of her daily duties in the shady corner of the yard, an ideal spot to sew or entertain friends.

To deny yourself the possession of the flowering trees is to miss one of the greatest pleasures of the suburban home. We will always be pleased to show you what to plant to get the best effect if you will give us an idea of the space you have. A small picture showing dimensions of grounds is all that we need. We have tried to arrange our list so that you may, if you prefer, make the selection yourself.

For Street Planting

The advent of the automobile, and the pleasure of driving along a well-shaded highway in mid-Summer, will eventually bring on a desire to plant all highways with some of the following choice varieties. Why not start now? We will quote you hundred or thousand rates. Plant small sizes. They grow fast enough. Remember the giant oak comes from the small acorn. Never try to rush Nature too fast. Fine trees will be here long after we have passed on. We sometimes think as we drive over the old highways laid out a hundred years ago, that our forefathers had an eye for the future more than the present generation. There is no better way to perpetuate your name into the next century than to do your part now, by planting fine shade trees, as far as your purse will permit.

American Ash. A tall, stately tree. 8 ft., \$1.50.

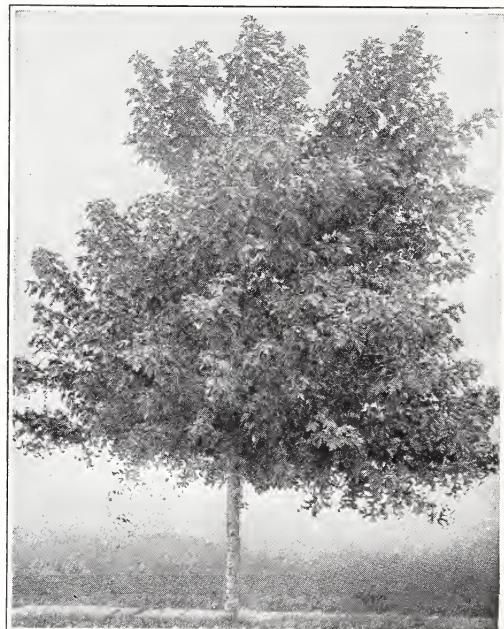
American Elm. One of the finest for city streets. 6 ft., \$1.25; 8 ft., \$1.75; 10 ft., \$2.25.

Horsechestnut. White flowers in May. 4 ft., \$2.00.

Linden, European. An improved Basswood. 6 ft., \$2.50.



Catalpa Bungei.



Silver Maple.

Maple, Ash Leaf. Very fast grower. 6 ft., \$1.25; 8 ft., \$1.50; 10 ft., \$2.00.

Maple, Silver Leaf (Soft Maple). One of the best. 6 ft., \$1.25; 8 ft., \$1.50; 10 ft., \$2.00.

Maple, Hard or Sugar. Red leaves in Autumn. 6 ft., \$2.00; 8 ft., \$2.50; 10 ft., \$3.00.

Oak, Red. Fine for avenues; rapid grower. 6 ft., \$2.50; 8 ft., \$4.00.

Plane, Oriental. Best for smoky situations. 6 ft., \$1.50; 8 ft., \$2.50.

Poplar, Carolina. Very fast grower. 6 ft., \$1.00; 8 ft., \$1.25; 10 ft., \$1.50.

Poplar, Lombardy. Stately, pyramidal. 6 ft., \$1.00; 8 ft., \$1.50; 10 ft., \$2.00.

For Specimen Planting in Lawns, Estates or Parks

Ailanthus, or Tree of Heaven. Does well in heart of cities. 5 ft., \$1.00.

Aralia spinosa, or Hercules Club. Grows like club, seldom branches. 3 ft., \$1.00.

Birch, White. Upright grower, white bark. 6 ft., \$2.00.

Birch, Cut-leaf. Tall, drooping branches, white bark. 5 ft., \$3.00.

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Tree). Grafted. 5 ft., fine for drives. \$2.50.

SHADE TREES—Continued

Catalpa speciosa. White flowers, followed by long pods. 6 ft., \$1.50.

Cherry, Weeping. Grafted. Scarce. 5 ft., \$4.00.

Crab, Bechtel's. Large, double pink flowers. May. 3 ft., \$1.50.

Crab, floribunda. Masses of single pink flowers. May. 3 ft., \$1.50.

Hawthorn. Pink flowers in May; handsome tree. 3 ft., \$1.50.

Judas Tree, or Redbud. Red flowers before leaves. April. 4 ft., \$1.50.

Laburnum, or Golden Chain. Golden yellow flowers. 6 ft., \$2.00.

Maidenhair, or Salisburia. Japanese tree with curious leaves. 4 ft., \$2.00.

Maple, Weir's Cutleaf. Tall, stately form, drooping branches. 6 ft., \$2.00.

Maple, Scarlet. Red leaves in early Spring. 6 ft., \$3.00.

Moss Locust. Grafted top. Pink flowers in racemes; never over 6 ft., \$2.00.

Mountain Ash. Masses of red berries in Autumn. 6 ft., \$2.50.

Mulberry, Russian. Luscious black berries in Fall. 5 ft., \$1.00.

Peach, Double Flowering. Pink, red, white. 4 ft., \$1.00.



Ash-Leaved Maple.

Plum, Double Flowering. Masses of small double pink flowers in May. 3 ft., \$1.50.

Plum, Purple Leaf. Brilliant purple foliage. 4 ft., \$1.50.

Tulip Tree. White flowers; tall, stately, handsome. 6 ft., \$2.00.

Willow, Golden Bark. Handsome form. 6 ft., \$1.00.

Willow, Weeping. Drooping branches; fine for lawns. 6 ft., \$1.50.

Weeping Trees for Small Lawns

These two sorts are grafted tops, and that means that they never attain a height much above the graft. The Elm in 25 years might attain a spread of 15 feet, but in the Mulberry never over six feet.

Elm, Camperdown. 5 ft., \$3.50.
Mulberry, Weeping. 5 ft., \$3.50.



Bechtel's Double-Flowering Crab.

Nut Trees

There is no finer tree for the lawn or back yard than a nut tree. The Filbert grows in bush form, but all the other sorts listed below are real shapely trees, and the nuts are an added value in the Fall. They are a delight for the children, who will watch the nuts develop with keen interest.

Butternut. 3 ft., \$1.25.

Chestnut, Spanish. 4 ft., \$1.00.

Chestnut, Japan. 4 ft., \$1.00.

Filbert. 3 ft., \$1.25.

Hickory. 3 ft., \$2.50.

Pecan, Paper Shell. 3 ft., \$1.50.

Walnut, Black. 5 ft., \$2.00.

Walnut, English. 3 ft., \$2.00.

Walnut, Japan. 3 ft., \$2.00.



Weeping Mulberry.



Barberry Thunbergii.

Hedges - Beautify As Well As Serve

Hedges for Homes

The hedge as a border around lot lines in cities and villages is no wan established fact. The demand is many times that of a few years ago, and we now handle all the varieties of hedge by the hundred, thousand and carload. We are prepared to furnish in any quantity desired. Write for special prices by the thousand, stating always quantity and kind desired. Plant Privet 9 inches apart, Barberry 12 inches apart.

Per 100

California Privet , 12 inch, 3 branch and up.....	\$4.50
18 inch, 3 branch and up.....	6.00
24 inch, 4 branch and up.....	9.00

Amur Privet. Extremely hardy, will stand 40 deg. below zero. Foliage similar to above variety.

Per 100

12 inch, same grading as above.....	\$10.00
18 inch	15.00
24 inch	20.00

Ibota Privet. A variety with horizontal branching habit and much planted in many sections, same sizes and prices as Amur.

Barberry Thunbergii. Small leaves, very tiny thorns; leaves turn brilliant crimson in October. Flowers small, followed by red berries in Fall.

Per 100

12 inch, 2-year, 20c each.....	\$15.00
18 inch, 3-year, 35c each.....	25.00
24 inch, 3-year, 50c each.....	45.00

Lodense Privet (New). Very hardy and very dwarf; can be kept down to 8 inches high. 2-year plants, 50c each; \$4.50 per 10; \$40.00 per 100.

Hedges for the Farm

The two varieties listed below are of similar habits and desirable for farm fences or windbreaks. Will attain a height of 25 feet if not trimmed. If planted thickly, no farm animal will ever attempt to go through them.

Per 100 Per 1000

Honey Locust Seedlings \$3.50 \$30.00

Osage Orange Seedlings 2.50 20.00



California Privet.



Planting of Arbor-Vitae.

Evergreens for Foundation or Specimen Planting

All evergreens are burlapped as soon as they are taken from the soil to insure successful transplanting. They require great care in handling and the buyer must expect some failures. Their habits of growth are so very much different from deciduous stock, that if one expects to do much planting, it is well to make a special study of the work in hand. When once established, if given good care, they add much to the attractiveness of any property, and specially so in mid-Winter. Nearly all varieties can be sheared any time in the Summer, which always tends to make them of more compact growth. If not sheared they often become thin and unsightly. They will not do well in sod.

Arbor-Vitae, American. 12 inch, \$1.00; 18 inch, \$1.25;
24 inch, \$2.00; 36 inch, \$3.00.

Arbor-Vitae, Globe Head. 12 inch, \$2.50; 18 inch,
\$3.50.

Arbor-Vitae, Pyramidal. 2 ft., \$3.00.

Arbor-Vitae, Golden Globe. 12 inch, \$3.00; 18 inch,
\$4.00.

Arbor-Vitae, Siberian. 2 ft., \$3.50.

Arbor-Vitae, Tom Thumb. 9 inch, \$2.50.

Fir, Balsam. 2 ft., \$3.00.

Fir, Douglas. 2 ft., \$3.00.

Hemlock. 18 inch, \$3.00.

Juniper, Irish. 2 ft., \$2.00; 3 ft., \$3.00.

Juniper, Blue. 2 ft., \$4.00.

Juniper, Common. 18 inch, \$2.50.

Juniper, Pfitzeriana. 15 inch, \$3.00.

Juniper, Sabina. 15 inch, \$3.00.

Juniper, tamariscifolia. 15 inch, \$3.00.

Spruce, Colorado Blue. 12 inch, \$3.00; 18 inch, \$6.00;
24 inch, \$10.00.

Spruce, Norway. 12 inch, \$1.00; 18 inch, \$1.25; 24
inch, \$1.50; 36 inch, \$2.00.

Red Cedar. 2 ft., \$2.00.

Pine, Scotch. 2 ft., \$2.00.

Pine, Mugho. 12 inch, \$4.50.

Retinispora. 12 inch, \$3.00; 18 inch, \$5.00.

Yew, Japanese. 12 inch, \$3.00.



Norway Spruce.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

There is no reason why any family should not have all the fruit they need for their home use, and often some to sell. Just a little care and attention is all the plants need. We furnish to our patrons over one million fruit trees and plants every year, and we have every reason to believe that we give satisfaction.

Rochester is located in the center of one of the greatest fruit belts in America. It extends from Niagara Falls on the west to Oswego on the east, along the southern shore of Lake Ontario. Here you can ride in an auto through solid orchards for nearly two hundred miles, where you will see farm after farm, wholly planted to bearing orchards, and many others with just enough vacant land to produce a little fodder for farm animals. Here the fruit business is supreme and it is very natural that we should have given wide attention to the fruit end of the business.

In our list of fruits we have included only varieties of real merit. The tendency among fruit men everywhere is to eliminate varieties for which there is little or no demand. There are many of the older sorts that have been superseded by other kinds, and no longer can be obtained. Forty years ago when a man planted an orchard he had as many as thirty varieties. Result was, when they came into bearing, he did not have enough of any one variety to interest a buyer, and his fruit did not have ready sale. Nowadays, entire orchards are of only one variety, and rarely more than six all told. We are in a position to recommend to you the best varieties to plant, no matter where you reside.

For the small home owner, we have all that is necessary to give a succession of fruit for the Summer season, and a quantity to store for winter use in the cellar. You can leave the selection of varieties to us if you wish, although the way we have arranged the list you will make no mistake in selecting those to suit your taste.

Raspberries

These plants are easy to grow and care for. They will usually fruit some the first season, and an abundant crop the next. Each year after the first, cut away the old canes, after fruiting season, so as to throw all the growth into the new canes. In the list below we have marked color of each sort, and you will find any one of them first-class in every respect.

3 for 25c; \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1000.

Red, Purple and Yellow Sorts

Cuthbert. Red.
Columbian. Purple.
Herbert. Red.
Erskine Park. Red.

La France. Red.
St. Regis. Red.
Marlboro. Red.
Golden Queen. Yellow.

Black Sorts

Gregg.
Kansas.
Cumberland.

Honey Sweet.
Plum Farmer.
Ohio.

Planted 4 x 4 feet, require 2722 to acre.

THE DIAMOND COLLECTION OF RASPBERRIES, consists of 24 strong plants as follows: 6 Columbian, 6 Cumberland, 6 St. Regis and 6 Marlboro. These 24 plants will keep the table of any small home supplied with fruit for some time, and are as good a selection as could possibly be made. The lot, **\$1.75.**



Cumberland Blackcap.



Eldorado Blackberries.

Blackberries

The culture of Blackberries has greatly increased the past few years. It may be the country going dry has something to do with it as they make delicious wine. We sold last year over double the year before and so are prepared with greater quantity this year than last. They are easy to grow and require very little culture, but if given good care they respond by increased growth of canes, which means more fruit.

3 for 25c; \$1.00 per 10; \$6.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1000.

The fruit is all black and of large size.

Blowers.
Eldorado.
Erie.

Rathbun.
Snyder.
Lucretia.

Planted 3 x 5 feet, require 2904 to acre.

It is not what you pay, but what you get for what you pay, that counts in the long run.

Strawberries

We have a fine circular on Strawberries illustrating all varieties, which will be mailed free on request. These plants are shipped usually during April and May, but we can ship to Southern points in March. They are always sent by parcel post and not shipped with other stock. If you include some Strawberry plants with your order, they will be shipped separately at the proper season for planting in your vicinity. We cannot make any exception to this rule.

Prices: All varieties except Everbearing—\$1.00 for 30; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

Everbearing Sorts:—\$1.00 for 20; \$3.50 per 100; \$25.00 per 1000.

List of Varieties

"S" for staminate; "P" for pistillate.

It is advisable to plant the staminate with pistillate varieties so as to get proper fertilization.

Early Sorts

Campbell Early (S)	Kellogg's Premier (S)
Missionary (S)	Klondyke (S)

Medium Early

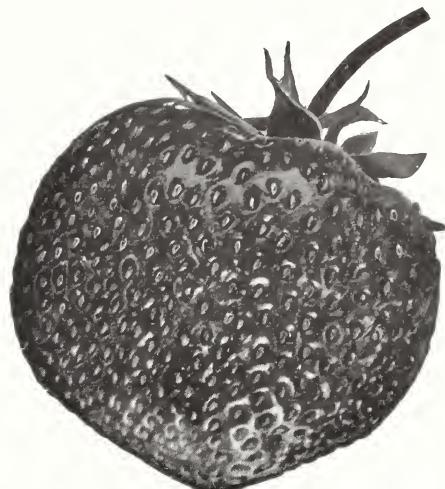
Bubach (P)	New York (S)
Glen Mary (S)	Senator Dunlap (S)
Pocomoke (P)	Joe Johnson (S)

Late Sorts

Wm. Belt (S)	Gandy (P)
Brandywine (S)	Chesapeake (S)
Mascot (S)	

Everbearing Sorts

Progressive	Perfection
Planted 4x3 feet, require 3630 to acre.	



Wm. Belt Strawberry.

Currants

The demand for good Currants the past Summer was more than the supply, and farmers should raise more of this fine fruit. It brought 15 cents a pound on our public market, and canning factories took entire acreage at 9 cents a pound. At this price there is a large profit to the grower. We have some of the finest thrifty stock we have ever seen and expect to furnish many patrons hundred and thousand lots.

	1	10	100
Cherry. Red	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$18.00
Fay's. Red .....	.25	2.25	18.00
Perfection. Red .....	.40	3.50	30.00
Wilder. Red .....	.25	2.25	18.00
White Grape. White .....	.25	2.25	18.00

Planted 5x4 feet, require 2178 to acre.

States into which Currants can be shipped: Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio. Other states forbid shipments.

The Flower City Fruit Collection

There is a demand among small home owners for a good selection of small fruits. This collection with the Root Collection and Grape Quartette, the three for \$5.75, is the best that we can recommend. Consists of 6 Raspberries, 6 Blackberries, 3 Currants and 3 Gooseberries, the 18 plants for \$2.25.



Downing Gooseberries.

Gooseberries

There are many sections of the country where this fine fruit is extremely popular and in great demand. It should be known everywhere, for they have a flavor which is richly enjoyed by many nationalities. In some of the countries of Europe it is the most popular fruit. Try a few plants and you will be pleased with the results.

	1	10	100
Carrie. White	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.50
Downing. Greenish .....	.30	2.50	22.50
Houghton. Pale red .....	.30	2.50	22.50
Red Jacket. Red .....	.50	4.50	40.00
Josselyn. Red .....	.50	4.50	40.00
Pearl. White .....	.30	2.50	22.50
Smith's Imperial .....	.30	2.50	22.50

States into which Gooseberries can be shipped: Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio.

Grapes

A Grapevine trained over the back of the home, garage, or back fence, will produce all the fruit for the home desired. When the 18th amendment went into effect, the grape growers of the country thought they were ruined, and made all kinds of protests. They soon discovered that demand for grape juice rendered grapes in such demand that the prices for good fruit were greater than ever before. There have been more grapes planted in the past ten years than in fifty years previously, and apparently there is no let up. We have had to immensely increase our stock, or we would be sold out months before the season closed. Last year we could have sold our whole output to two customers, but this we declined, so as to take care of the thousands of retail customers who would depend on sending their orders to us. One-year Grapes are very scarce this year, owing to the failure of planting last Spring, but there will be the usual supply of two-year. We have arranged our list by color herewith.

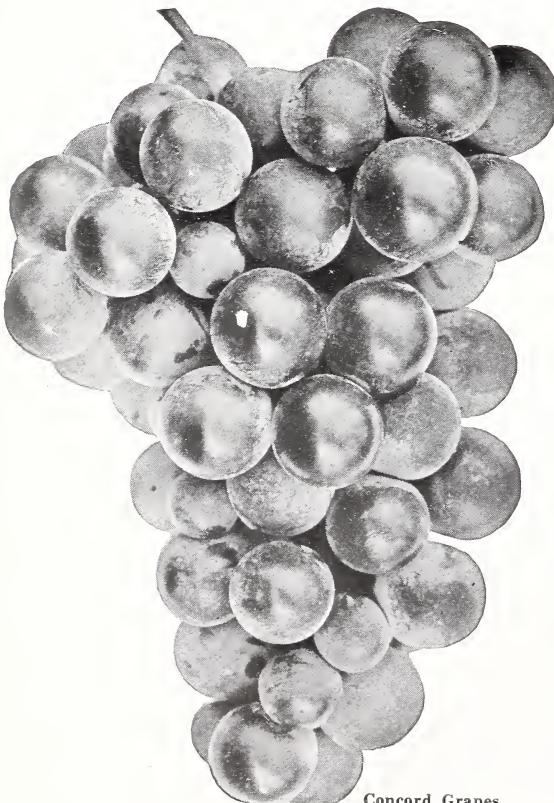
(These prices are for strong two-year vines. We have one-year at a much less price, but they are sold in wholesale lots only).

BLACK SORTS

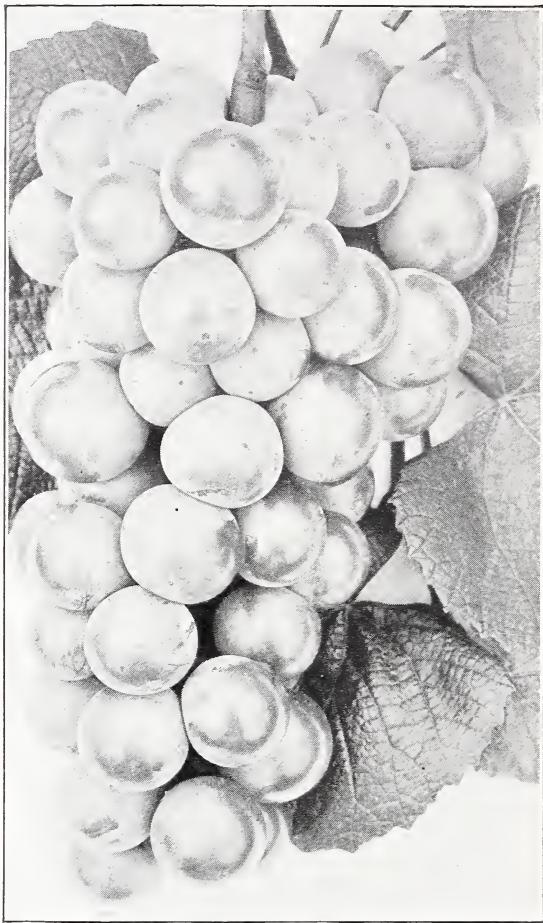
	1	10	100
Concord	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$18.00
Campbell Early .....	.40	3.50	30.00
Moore's Early .....	.35	3.00	25.00
Worden .....	.35	3.00	25.00
Wilder .....	.35	3.00	25.00

RED SORTS

	1	10	100
Agawam. Dark red	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
Brighton. Large red .....	.40	3.50	30.00
Catawba. Medium red .....	.35	3.00	25.00
Delaware. Small red .....	.40	3.50	30.00



Concord Grapes.



Niagara Grapes.

	1	10	100
Lindley. Large red	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
Lucile. Large red .....	.35	3.00	25.00
Salem. Large red .....	.35	3.00	25.00

WHITE SORTS

	1	10	100
Niagara. Large	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
Green Mountain. Small, early ...	.75	7.00	65.00
Moore's Diamond. Medium .....	.35	3.00	25.00
Pocklington. Medium .....	.40	3.50	30.00

Planted 6x6 feet, require 1200 to acre.

THE COLUMBIAN QUARTETTE of **GRAPES** consists of one each of Concord, Niagara, Moore's Early and Brighton. Here are four splendid sorts, in fact the four best sellers that we have, which we shall offer for this season at \$1.25.

THE GRAPE JUICE COLLECTION. 13 Concord, 12 Niagara, 12 Moore's Early, 13 Worden. Here are fifty fine one-year-old vines that have good roots and strong tops, just the age to transplant and get the best results, for only \$5.00.

Special Offer Niagara and Concord

For Commercial Planting.

Concord, 2-year No. 1	1,000	\$150.00
Concord, 1-year No. 1	100.00	
Niagara, 2-year No. 1	200.00	
Niagara, 1-year No. 1	150.00	

We have some one-year No. 1 of each at less price. Samples on request.

Asparagus

It is so very easy to prepare a corner of the garden for Asparagus roots, it would seem that everyone who has any space would have a plentiful supply. It requires almost no attention whatever after planting. Put the roots in good and deep, and keep free from grass and roots and you have a bed for a term of years. Most every family spends the cost of a good bed several times a year with the corner grocery.

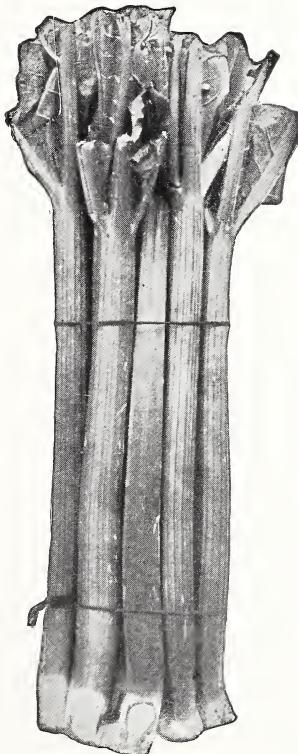
25 for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$2.50; 1000 for \$18.00.

Conover Colossal. Great deep green shoots of excellent quality, sent up thickly from the crown, make this one of the most desirable varieties.

Barr's Mammoth. The stalks are very large, with few scales; they retain their thickness up to the top and have close, round heads. Barr's Mammoth is considered one of the finest.

Palmetto. Is no longer a new variety. Where well grown, with proper mulching, it produces shoots of large size and exceptionally tender. Delicious in quality.

Washington. A new rust-resistant pedigreed Asparagus. As a standard variety for the production of fancy Asparagus for the home or market, it stands ahead of all others in size, vigor, tenderness, quality and rust-resistance.



Myatt's Linnaeus Rhubarb.



Washington Asparagus.

Rhubarb

The old name was Wine Plant, and the way our roots have been selling in the past few years it would appear that the people are either making a tremendous lot of pies, or else they are growing it for the market. It is one of the most profitable plants to grow, and we would like to furnish you with what you need, no matter how large the quantity.

15c each; \$1.25 per 10; \$9.00 per 100; \$85.00 per 1000.
Myatt's Linnaeus. Early, tender, large stalks. sub-acid. Best for market.

Horseradish

You pay ten to twenty-five cents at the corner grocery for about one cent's worth of Horseradish root. Why not get a few roots and have your own? It is so cheap and easily grown that there is no excuse for not having a supply on hand at all times. It is one of the best Spring tonics.

This popular plant was introduced to this country from Great Britain at an early date and its cultivation forms an important industry in many sections. Same price as Rhubarb.

GARDEN ROOT COLLECTION. Every garden should have this collection, as it will produce more food for the money expended than anything else we offer. 50 Asparagus, 6 Rhubarb, 6 Horseradish. The lot for only **\$2.25**. Think of the nice Rhubarb pies, and luscious Asparagus that can be obtained from planting even one collection and giving the plants good care.

Apples for the Garden or Orchard

There is no question but that the Apple is the KING OF FRUITS. Government statistics prove this. Plant a good orchard before you are 30 and you have an insurance against old age, that is certain in results. They come into bearing on a paying basis in five to ten years. Some varieties bear as soon as planted. A few bear in the nursery row.

Standard trees run five to six feet, and of proportionate caliper. They are two to three years old from bud. Always trim the tops back about one-half when transplanting. If roots are kept moist for three or four weeks, growth is practically certain.

Our location is in the very heart of one of the greatest Apple-growing sections of this country, enabling us to furnish strong, sturdy trees that the successful planter must have to get the best results. The bulk of our trees are planted near home, where we are best known, but they are gradually reaching out to other sections, where we have furnished many thousand stocks. No better trees are grown anywhere than we have ready for shipment this year. Those varieties marked with a star (*) can be furnished in the smaller size.

5-6 feet, No. 1, 75c; \$6.00 per 10; \$50.00 per 100.
3-4 feet, No. 2, 50c; \$4.00 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

Summer Apples

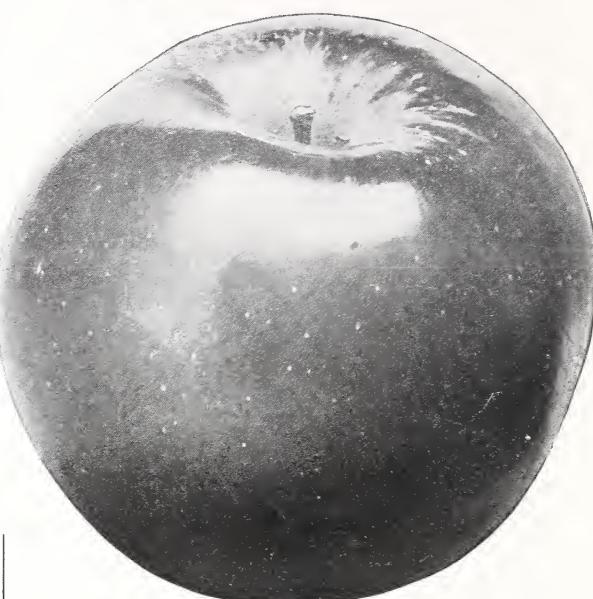
Carolina Red June. Small, red; desirable in South.
***Early Harvest.** Pale yellow. August.
Early Strawberry. Yellow, streaked red. August.
Golden Sweet. Large, yellow. August.
***Red Astrachan.** Yellow, red streaks. August.
Sweet Bough. Yellow, tender, sweet. August.
***Yellow Transparent.** Yellow, fine eating. August.

Fall Apples

Alexander. Large, deep red; bears early.
***Duchess of Oldenburg.** Large, streaked red.
***Fall Pippin.** Yellow, large, delicious.
Fameuse, or Snow. Red, white flesh, juicy.
Gravenstein. Large, greenish yellow; aromatic flavor.
Liveland Raspberry. Reddish; aromatic flavor.
Maiden Blush. Flat, yellow, red cheek, sub-acid.
Twenty-Ounce. Large, streaked red; fine for pies.



Duchess of Oldenburg Apple.



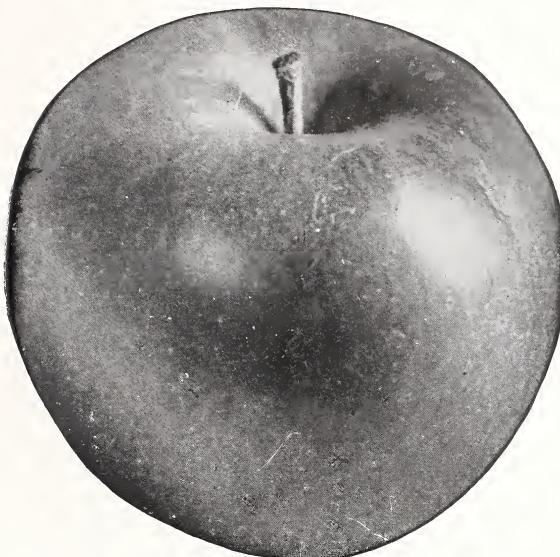
McIntosh Apple.

Winter Apples

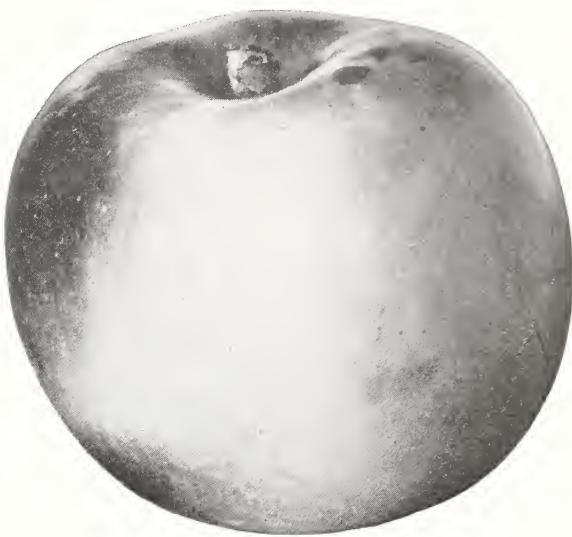
Ben Davis. Medium, red and yellow; sub-acid.
***Banana.** Large, yellow, fine.
Bellflower. Yellow, tinged red; juicy, crisp.
***Baldwin.** Red, crisp, good flavor; fine cooking.
Gano. Red, yellow flesh; mild sub-acid.
***Grimes Golden.** Golden yellow, tender, rich, juicy.
Golden Russet. Golden, rough skin; long keeper.
Hubbardston Nonesuch. Striped yellow and red; juicy, tender.
Jonathan. Yellow and red; fine and tender.
King. Large, red, rather coarse; fine cooker.
***McIntosh Red.** White flesh, fine eating.
North Star. Similar to Duchess; hardy Maine sort.
Northwestern Greening. A green sort; fine cooker.
***Northern Spy.** Red; one of the best for eating and cooking.



Yellow Transparent Apple.



Northern Spy Apple.



Winter Banana Apple.

Winter Apples—Continued

Opalescent. Red, handsome; yellow flesh.
***Pound Sweet.** Large, yellow, very sweet; baking.
Rhode Island Greening. One best green, pie apple.
Rambo. Small, round, flat; long keeper.
***Rome Beauty.** Yellow and red; distinct flavor.
Roxbury Russet. Small, round; long keeper.
Spitzenberg. Red, crisp and juicy.
***Stayman's Winesap.** Red, large and juicy.
Stark. Yellow and red; juicy, sub-acid.
Tolman Sweet. Yellow; fine for baking and preserves.
Wagener. Red, tender; vinous flavor.
***Walthy.** Reddish, streaked; tender, juicy, sub-acid.
Wolf River. Very large; white flesh, pleasant flavor.
Winesap. Deep red; flesh yellow.
York Imperial. White and red; juicy, sub-acid.

Ten acres of apples (400 trees) at ten years old are worth \$1,000.00 per acre. There is no more sure way to enhance the value of a farm. The first cost is trifling.

AGENTS WANTED

Turn your spare time into money by selling the kind of fruit and ornamental stock listed herein. There is no better anywhere, and it means dollars in your pocket.

Crab Apples

The Crab Apples are much smaller than other Apples and differ in that they are decidedly acid. For this last reason they are much desired for preserving and other cooking. Crab Apple jelly is unsurpassed for both color and flavor. Very popular in cold climates, where it is perfectly hardy. Same price as Apple trees.

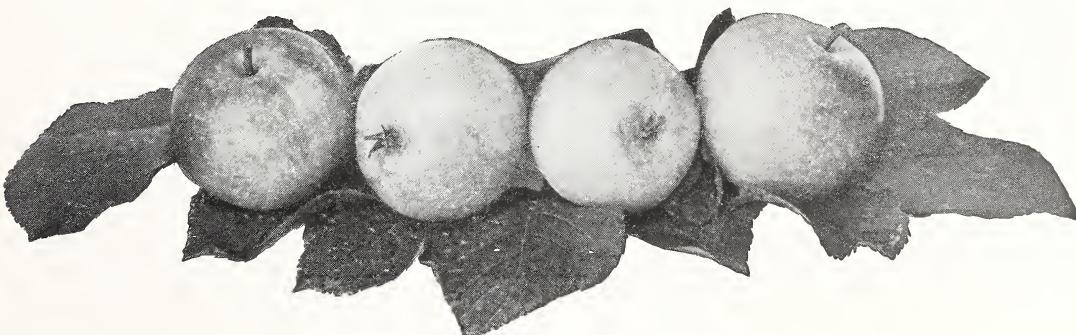
Hyslop. Fruit large, dark red, good for cooking. September and October. Tree hardy and reliable.

Whitney. August and September. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet.

Transcendent. A beautiful variety of Siberian Crab. Red and yellow. August.

CLUB ORDERS

You and your friends can club together and get advantage of quantity price, by ordering in hundred to thousand lots. There will be many fine orchards planted next Spring, and we expect to get our full share of the trade. We ship large orders well packed by freight at a distinct saving to the buyer.



Hyslop Crab Apples.

Standard Pears

The Pear is undeniably a favorite fruit with everyone. The range of varieties is such that they may be had in good eating condition from August until Christmas. The melting, juicy, tender, refined flavor and delicate aroma of the Pear gives it a high rank.

Our trees are budded on the best French stocks, and grown on heavy Pear land, which insures the strongest trees, that are long-lived and good bearers. The varieties marked with a * can be furnished in smaller sizes at a lower price.

The Pear bears early if well cared for. It does best in rich, deep soil. Unlike other fruits it should not be allowed to ripen on the tree, but should be picked green and stored in a dark, cool place, where it will ripen perfectly.

5-6 feet, \$1.00; \$9.00 per 10; \$80.00 per 100.

*3-4 feet, 50c; \$4.50 per 10; \$40.00 per 100.

Burro d'Anjou. Fall. Large; flesh yellow.

Burro Bosc. Winter. Large, fine.

***Clapp's Favorite.** Summer. Yellow; fine canning.

***Bartlett.** Summer. Yellow; fine canning.

Flemish Beauty. Fall. Greenish yellow.

***Kieffer.** Fall. Yellow, juicy, fine.

Koonee. Summer. Yellow and red.

***Duchess.** Winter. Large, greenish red; good keeper.

Seckel. Fall. Small, rich; fine for pickling.

Sheldon. Winter. Big, round, yellow, rich.

One acre (70 trees) will produce at maturity \$500.00 worth of fruit. Recommend Bartlett or Kieffer as standard commercial sorts.

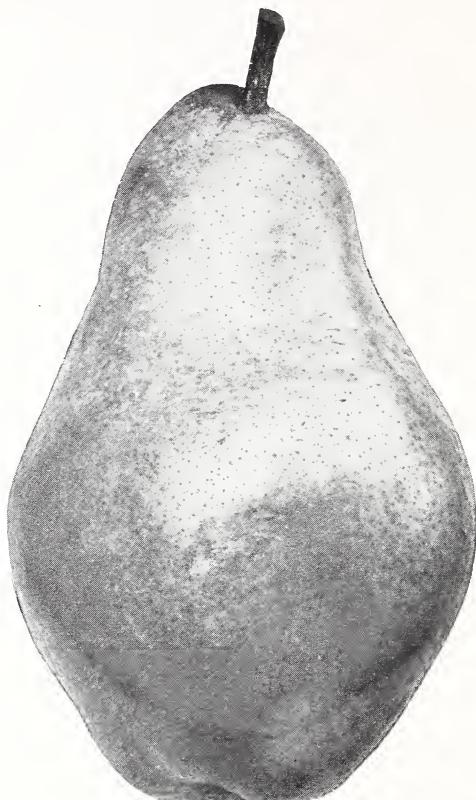
Dwarf Pears

The Dwarf Pears are budded on French quince stocks, which makes them dwarf growers and desirable for small home plots. We can furnish only the Bartlett, Clapp's, Duchess and Kieffer in dwarf. The best Pear on dwarf stock is the Duchess.

3-4 feet, 85c; \$7.50 per 10; \$60.00 per 100.

*2-3 feet, 50c; \$4.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

An acre of Dwarf Pears (300 trees) produced 200 barrels at \$3.00 a barrel.



Bartlett Pear.

Cherries

The Cherry has been more extensively planted during the past few years owing to the steadily increased demand for canning purposes. We furnished several thousand trees last Spring to farmers who were urged to plant by the canning factories near by. They agreed to take all the fruit produced at a fair price for a long term of years. We list them as sweet and sour, giving color, and those varieties marked with a star can be furnished in smaller size if desired. Sour varieties are always about one foot smaller at the same age as sweets.

Sour Cherries

4-5 feet, 90c; \$8.00 per 10; \$70.00 per 100.

*3-4 feet, 60c \$5.00 per 10; \$40.00 per 100.

Dyehouse. Red, early.

***Early Richmond.** Light red, juicy.

English Morello. Dark red; firm, fine canner.

***Large Montmorency.** Large, red; one of the best.

May Duke. Deep red; good bearer.

Sweet Cherries

5-6 feet, \$1.00; \$9.00 per 10; \$80.00 per 100.

*3-4 feet, 75c; \$6.00 per 10; \$50.00 per 100.

Black Tartarian. Black.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Black.

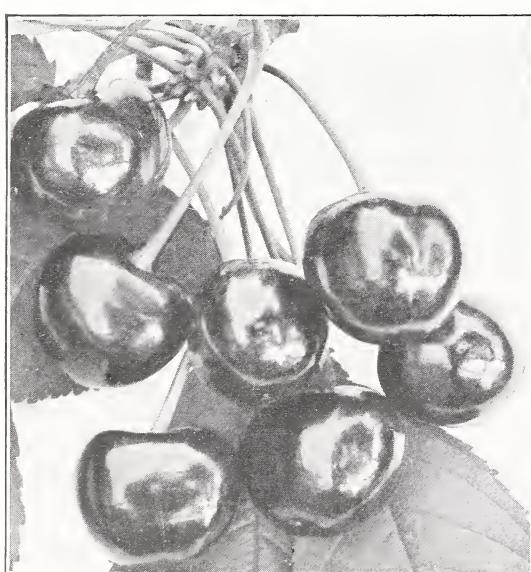
Windsor. Black.

Gov. Wood. Reddish white.

***Napoleon.** Reddish white.

Yellow Spanish. Yellowish white.

An acre of Cherries (110 trees) five years old should produce \$300.00 in fruit. At ten years \$1800.00 and regularly thereafter. It pays to raise Cherries.



Montmorency Cherries.

Peaches

Peach trees are produced differently from other fruits. The pits are planted in the Spring, the little trees budded in September, cut off above the bud the following April, and the bud attains a height of four to six feet by Fall. So that a perfect tree is a 2-year root and a 1-year top. This is the standard tree that has been planted in all the orchards of this country. Our trees are propagated from the best natural pits gathered where yellows are unknown, and the buds taken from trees known to be true to name. No better stock anywhere. We can furnish the varieties marked with a star in small size. Always trim each tree to a whip when transplanting to get best results.

4-5 feet, 50c each; \$4.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.
*2-3 feet, 40c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

Early Sorts

Carman. White; freestone.

***Champion.** White; free.

Greensboro. White; free.

***Hiley.** Yellow; free.

***Hale.** Yellow; free.

Mayflower. Yellow; free.

***Rochester.** Yellow; free.

St. John. Yellow; free.

Triumph. Yellow; free.

Medium Sorts

Belle of Georgia. White; free.

***Crawford Early.** Yellow; free.

***Crosby.** Yellow; free.

***Elberta.** Yellow; free.

Fitzgerald. Yellow; free.

Globe. Yellow; free.

Kalamazoo. Yellow; free.

Niagara. Yellow; free.

Stump. White; free.

Wheatland. Yellow; free.

Late Sorts

***Chair's Choice.** Yellow; free.

***Crawford Late.** Yellow; free.

Heath Cling. White; clingstone.

Iron Mountain. Yellow; free.

Salwey. Yellow; free.

Smock. Yellow; free.

Note. The color, above mentioned, refers to the flesh. Some patrons prefer white Peaches and some yellow.



Rochester Peach.

Peach Collection

6 Trees for \$2.50

Two early, two medium, two late. All big trees,

1 Carman.

1 J. H. Hale.

1 Elberta.

1 Belle of Georgia.

1 Chair's Choice.

1 Crawford's Late.

Rochester Fruit Collection

Special Price \$5.00

1 Bradshaw Plum.

1 Delicious Apple.

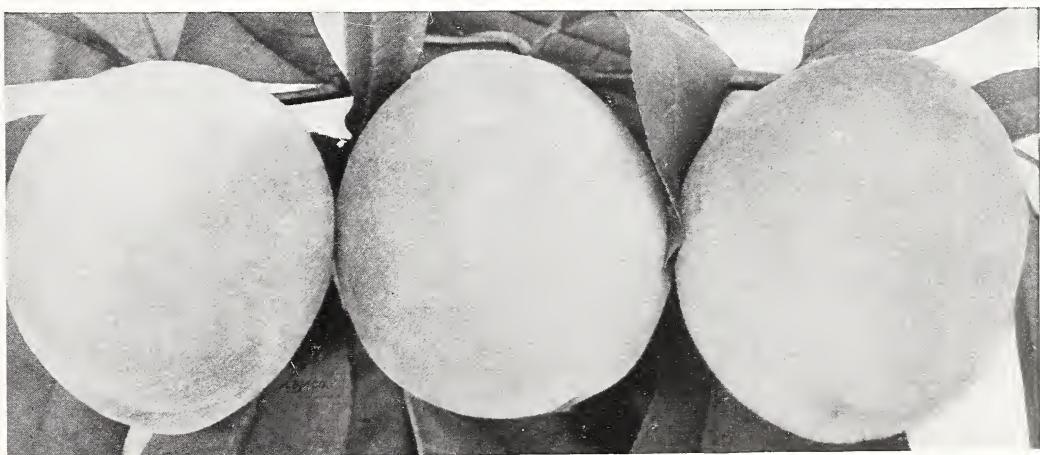
1 Rochester Peach.

1 Baldwin Apple.

1 Elberta Peach.

1 Bartlett Pear.

1 Montmorency Sour Cherry.



Champion Peaches.

Plums and Prunes

The Plum might be called a very variable fruit, as trees can be furnished that are upright in growth, and attain a large size; other classes like the Japs are flat and umbrella-like, and the Hansen Hybrids are adapted to the far North. The fruit comes in a great variety of colors, also flavors. They range from the mild Reine Claude to the strong flavor of the Damson. Every taste can be satisfied. Doubtless the European (so-called) sorts are the most extensively planted, but the Prunes are among the best money-makers from a commercial standpoint. Our trees are as fine as can be produced anywhere, being grown on what we believe to be REAL Plum land. Those varieties marked with a star can be furnished in small size.

American Varieties Upright Growers

5-6 feet, \$1.00; \$9.00 per 10; \$80.00 per 100.
3-4 feet, 60c; \$5.00 per 10; \$40.00 per 100.

Beauty of Naples. Yellow; fine.

***Bradshaw.** Violet-red; very juicy.

***Fellenberg** (Italian or French Prune). Dark blue, oblong; very large.

***German Prune.** Dark purple; very productive.

Green Gage. Small, green; fine flavor.

***Lombard.** Violet-red; flesh yellow.

Moore's Arctic. Purple; hardy for Maine.

Reine Claude. Greenish yellow; mild, sweet.

Shropshire Damson. Purple; fine for preserves.

Shipper's Pride. Purple; large, juicy.

***Yellow Egg.** Large yellow; fine eating.

Japanese Sorts

Low, spreading tops, seldom over 8 feet. Very prolific bearers. Same prices as American sorts.

***Abundance.** Red; sweet and rich.

***Burbank.** Red; flesh yellow, firm, juicy.

Red June. Purplish red; flesh yellow.

***Wickson.** Carmine; flesh firm and juicy.



Lombard Plums.

Hansen Hybrids

Planted extensively in far North. Very prolific bearers. Prices same as other sorts.

Hansa (Indian name for tall). Fine eating, flavor of Apricot; bright red. 1½ inch diameter.

Toka. Dark red; bears early; good shipper.

Waneta. Best of all; 2 inch diameter; deep red, delicious.

Plum Collection

Six 5-6 ft. Trees, Only \$5.00

1 Abundance.

1 Shropshire Damson.

1 Red June.

1 German Prune.

1 Bradshaw.

1 Lombard.

Five acres of Plums (550 trees) will produce \$4,000 in fruit in a single year.

Quinces

The home owner who is familiar with good Quince jelly does not need to be told of the value of this important fruit. Or, if you have tasted Quince canned with equal parts of Tolman Sweet Apple, you know the delicious sauce has few equals. The two varieties listed below are planted the most extensively. The Champion is rather the best grower of the two, but some people like the Orange fruit the best.

3-4 feet, \$1.25; \$12.00 per 10.
2-3 feet, 60c; \$5.00 per 10.

Champion.

Orange.

Apricots

This is one of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits. It can be successfully grown in the same sections as peaches. Plant an Apricot tree, and you will have a handsome lawn specimen, which will produce some of the most delicious fruit known to man.

3-4 feet, \$1.25; \$12.00 per 10.

Early Golden. Orange-yellow.

Montgamet. Early; yellow.

Moorpark. Brownish red.

Superb. Early; yellow.



Champion Quince.



Good Landscape—A Quiet Corner.

Correct Planting of Trees and Shrubs

The failures experienced in the planting of Trees, Shrubs, etc., result from a want of knowledge of conditions necessary to success, or from a careless disregard of them. Many nurserymen are blamed for what might easily have been avoided had the planter consulted the plain wants and requirements of the stock and given it at least a fair chance to grow and do well. We are interested in the success of every article we send out; we take the greatest pains to place every item in the hands of our customers in the best possible condition, and in order to furnish some precautions which our experience suggests, and urge to a more cautious and considerate culture, we give a few hints on such points as are most essential.

How to Take Care of Trees on Arrival. If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack the trees, but do not leave the roots exposed to freezing temperature. Dig a trench in some high and dry ground and heel in, covering the roots with earth and follow directly with plenty of water around the tree. You can leave them in the trenches until you are ready to set out. If frozen on arrival, leave in the boxes and place in cellar or in a cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until the frost has disappeared. If no cellar, cover with sawdust or bury in sandy soil until frost has gone. Do not expose frozen trees to heat, light or air. Trees frozen solid will not be injured if handled in this way. If too dry from exposure or transit, bury in earth or place in water from 10 to 20 hours.

How to Prepare the Soil. The soil should be dry for fruit trees, either natural or by drainage. They will not thrive on damp ground. The land should be plowed two or three times and worked well with spring-tooth drag or pulverizer previously to the planting. New land needs no manure, but if you wish to set an orchard on land having green crops, it is a good plan to fertilize either with plenty of barnyard manure or turn under a growth of clover. Give the land as good a preparation as for wheat, corn or potatoes, and your trees will show rapid growth, and will fruit earlier.

Planting. Dig holes large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as before directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown around the roots; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather early in the Fall or late in the Spring. Guard against planting too deep; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should stand so that all the stock be under the ground, and no more. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil. Keep grass and weeds away from trees.

Standard Trees. They vary from four to six feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood.

Leave about four side or scaffold branches and cut these back to six or eight inches. The middle shoot should be cut back to ten or twelve inches and left as a leader.

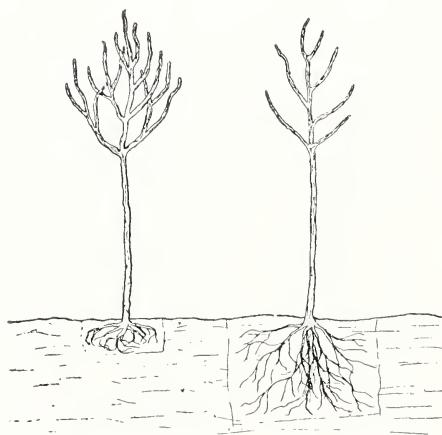


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Figure 1 shows the wrong way, and figure 2 the right way to plant trees and shrubs. Note the trimmed roots, well spread out and pruned top of the planting that is sure to thrive and amply repay the extra care in proper setting out.



Young Pear Orchard.

Pruning Instructions

Pruning, after the first year, should be varied according to the purpose of the planter, and the variety of the trees. They should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, that the cutting off of large limbs may not in the future be necessary. After the removal of the lower branches till the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other and to keep the head in symmetrical shape and open to sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by pruning early in the Spring of each year, while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterwards.

Dwarf Trees. If two or three years growth, with a number of side branches, will require pruning. The branches must be cut into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones, say one-half, those above them shorter, and the upper ones around the leading shoots to within two or three buds of their base. The leader itself must be shortened back one-half or more. When trees have been dried or injured much by exposure, the pruning must be closer than if in good order.

Staking. If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree, about a foot from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material.

Mulching. This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter, from three to six inches



Fig. 3.

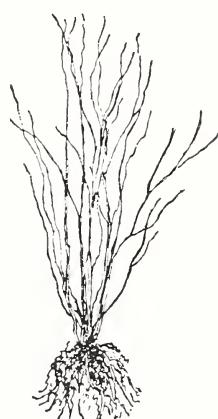


Fig. 4.

Pruning Shrubs With Slender Branches

When pruning the more slender shrubs they may be headed back, as shown in Figure 3, or they may be thinned out and only slightly cut back, as in Figure 4.

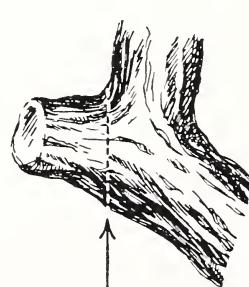


Fig. 5.

This Stub Will Not Heal Over

Do not leave a stub when you cut off a branch. It will not heal over and decay will soon eat into and destroy the limb. Prevent this by cutting close as indicated by dotted line.

deep, about the tree, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of an even temperature; renders watering unnecessary and is in all respects preferable. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and also make better growth than those not so treated.

Cultivation After Planting. Many cultivators, after going to great trouble and expense in selecting and planting trees, fail by neglecting that after-care and

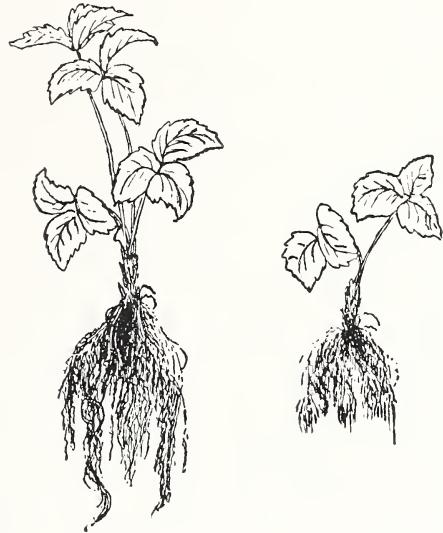


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Pruning Strawberry Plants and Herbaceous Perennials

It is customary when setting these plants to remove all but two or three leaves and these may be partly cut away. It is also well to cut back the roots especially if they are more than five inches in length. It will then be easier to bring the soil in contact with the individual roots.

attention that is equally essential. Caterpillars and Canker Worms, Grubs and Borers, Slugs and Aphids, Disease and Blight, must be watched for, and remedies faithfully applied. The wants of the trees must be foreseen and a faithful effort made to ensure health and productiveness. For such care the cultivator will be well repaid with thrifty, shapely trees and abundant crops of superior fruit. His neighbor, with perhaps better soil and advantages at the outset, and equal care and experience in planting, having neglected these apparently trivial, but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, a few mossy, scraggy specimens.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in fields of grain and grass, should see that all such are carefully mulched with coarse manure and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the tree. A hoed crop is preferable in such plantations for the first five years. After this time, Standard Apple, Pear and Plum Trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The Dwarf Trees and Peaches should be well mulched every year with coarse manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated.

Grape Vines. Require a dry, mellow, well drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting give the roots plenty of room and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning; in November or December following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season allow but two buds to grow, which

should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back to four or five feet, ready for fastening to the trellis. Finer grapes and larger crops will be secured where there is not an excess of vine. For the subsequent pruning of vines, as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical works on the subject.

Berries. Should have strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have the old canes cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. If the position is at all exposed, it is well to raise a mound between the hills late in the Fall, bend the canes over this mound and peg them down during the Winter. Strawberries should be mulched late in the Fall; uncover the crowns early in the Spring, remove the mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure. If set for fruit, keep the runners cut off.

Currants and Gooseberries should be mulched every Spring and well pruned, so that new wood may have a chance to grow. The ground about them should be kept in good condition by manure and cultivation. The worms may be destroyed with certainty by applying White Hellebore powder shaken from a coarse bag as soon as they appear, and repeating the operation once or twice.

Roses. Nothing repays good care better than Roses. They should have a deep, rich, well drained

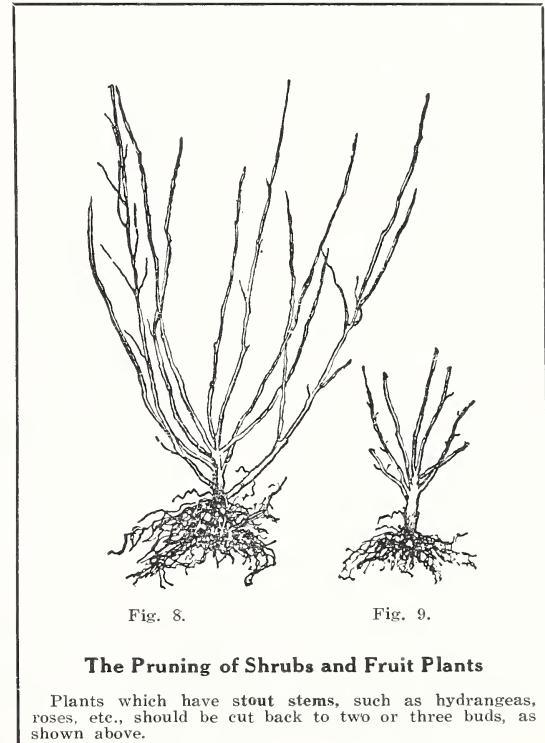


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

The Pruning of Shrubs and Fruit Plants

Plants which have stout stems, such as hydrangeas, roses, etc., should be cut back to two or three buds, as shown above.

soil, thorough cultivation and plenty of manure. They should be pruned every Spring before the buds swell, cutting back all the last year's growth to three or four buds, excepting Climbing or Pillar Roses, which may first be allowed partly to cover space desired; old, decayed branches should never remain. Climbing, Moss and Hybrid Perpetual sorts require no protection, but the so-called "tender" varieties should be covered with leaves, straw or branches of evergreens, late in the Fall. If the "thrip" or fly appears it may be disposed of by applying decoctions of tobacco steeped in water. Every Autumn, compost should be placed around the stems of the

plants and spaded into the ground the following Spring.

Budded roses should be planted in the ground so that the bud is slightly covered with earth, and then during the growing season should be carefully watched and every shoot or sucker that grows from the wild root below the bud, should be cut off as soon as it makes its appearance. If this is done the budded shoot or stock receives the full strength of the plant and grows rapidly and blooms freely. If it is not done and the wild shoots or suckers are allowed to grow, they take all the strength of the roots and in a short time the budded shoot dies and nothing is left but the wild shoots from the roots which, of course, bear nothing but ordinary wild roses.

Fruit Growing is a much better line of farm work than raising grain. There is no question about the results. The demand for apples, peaches, pears and cherries is greater today than ever, and it will continue as long as the earth bears. Fruit is one of the best foods, besides it comes to us pure and healthful and will always demand a good price.

Every person owning land from a back yard to a 300-acre farm should plant fruit. Plant at the earliest possible time.

Pruning Tools. It pays to use the best for the quicker and cleaner work that can be accomplished with strong, sharp tools. Hand shears especially must be of high grade to prevent springing and dissatisfaction in use. Use ladders in preference to climbing around in the tree when pruning, as the latter practice is damaging to the bark, limbs and fruit spurs.

Mulching. This is not often necessary, as the young orchard should be well cultivated. If this is not possible, the area immediately around the trunk should be kept open and hoed often and a mulch of weeds, grass, leaves or manure can be used as a ground covering under the branches.

Fertilizing. Young orchards, planted on prepared land, should need little if any fertilizing for the first few years, other than the cover crops. When necessary an application of barnyard manure under the branches will allow the rain-drip from the foliage to carry the needed nourishment downward to the spreading roots.

Pasturing the Orchard. This is a poor practice, as cattle and horses break down the young trees. Hogs are sometimes useful in older orchards to clean up fallen fruit. As a poultry run, the orchard will furnish both feed and shade.

Age of Trees and Plants We Sell

Standard Apple, 2 and 3 years.

Crab Apples, 2 and 3 years.

Dwarf Pears, 2 and 3 years.

Plums, 2 and 3 years.

Gooseberries and Currants, 1 and 2 years.

Raspberries and Blackberries, 2 years.

Shrubs, 1, 2 and 3 years, according to kind.

Dwarf Apples, 2 and 3 years.

Standard Pears, 2 and 3 years.

Cherries, 2 and 3 years.

Peach, 1 year.

Quince, 2 years.

Grape, 2 years.

Roses, 1 and 2 years.

Asparagus, 1 and 2 years, according to kind.

Distance of Planting

Apples, Stand. .30-40 ft.

Apples, Dwarf .8-10 ft.

Pears, Stand. .18-20 ft.

Pears, Dwarf .10 ft.

Peaches .16-18 ft.

Nectarines and

Apricots .16-18 ft.

Cherries, Sweet 18-20 ft.

Cherries, Sour .15-18 ft.

Plums .16-20 ft.

Quinces .10-12 ft.

Grapes .8x10 ft.

Currants .3x5 ft.

Gooseberries .3x5 ft.

Raspberries, Red .3x6 ft.

Raspberries,

Black .3x6 ft.

Blackberries .5x7 ft.

Strawberries,

rows .1x4 ft.

Strawberries,

in beds .1½x1½ ft.

Asparagus,

in beds .1x1½ ft.

Asparagus,

in field .1x3 ft.

Number of Trees or Plants to Acre

2 ft. each way...	10,890	15 ft. each way.....	194
3 ft. each way...	4,840	18 ft. each way.....	135
4 ft. each way...	2,723	20 ft. each way.....	110
5 ft. each way...	1,742	25 ft. each way.....	70
6 ft. each way...	1,210	30 ft. each way.....	48
8 ft. each way...	681	33 ft. each way.....	40
10 ft. each way...	450	40 ft. each way.....	28
12 ft. each way...	302		

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, the quotient will be the number of plants required.

Age at Which Different Trees Fruit

This varies greatly with different varieties, for instance, the "Duchess" standard apple often fruits the second year after transplanting, and bears very regularly, while the "Northern Spy" seldom fruits in less than seven years after transplanting, though one of the best apples and a prolific bearer when of fruiting age. The average time it takes for standard apples to fruit is four or five years.

Dwarf Apples, 2 years.
Stand. Pears, 3 to 4 yrs.
Cherries, 3 to 4 years.
Gooseberries, 2 years.
Grapes, 2 years.
Quinces, 3 to 4 years.

Blackberries, 3 years.
Crab Apples, 2 years.
Dwarf Pears, 2 years.
Plums, 3 to 4 years.
Currants, 2 years.
Raspberries, 2 years.

Roses generally bloom the first year.

If you like our book, tell your neighbor about it.
If you do not like it, tell us.



A Young Bartlett Money-Maker.

Spraying Methods and Formulas

Arsenate of Lead

Arsenate of Lead, 4 to 6 pounds. Water, 100 gallons.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, as it should be diluted with water as required. For the same purpose as Bordeaux.

Copper Sulphate Solution

Copper sulphate, 1 pound. Water, 25 gallons.

This should be used only before the foliage appears. It is easily applied, and acts as a germicide and disinfectant. In simple solution copper sulphate is very injurious to foliage. When lime is added, as in making Bordeaux Mixture, its corrosive action is neutralized and injury to the foliage prevented. In this way a larger quantity of bluestone may be used, and it adheres to the foliage better by the agency of lime.

Kerosene Emulsion

Hard Soap	½ pound
Boiling Water	1 gallon
Kerosene	2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in hot water and while hot add the oil. Pump the liquid back into itself 5 or 10 minutes until it becomes a creamy mass.

For a 10 per cent emulsion add 17 gallons of water to 3 gallons of the above emulsion.

For 15 per cent emulsion add 10½ gallons of water to 3 gallons of the above emulsion.

Lime-Sulphur-Salt Solution

Stone Lime	15 pounds
Flower of Sulphur	15 pounds
Common Salt	15 pounds

Put lime in kettle, add three or four buckets hot water. While lime is boiling, add sulphur and stir briskly. If contents of kettle is likely to boil over, add another bucket of hot water. When the lime and sulphur have boiled for ten minutes, add salt, and cook until the solution becomes dark amber in color. An hour is sufficient long to cook the mixture, but if it is not the right color at this time, cooking should be continued. When the mixture has been properly cooked, there ought not to be more than a pint or so

of residue left in the kettle. At the beginning of the cooking, stir continually, but after a few minutes, occasional stirring will suffice. When the cooking is completed, the solution should be strained through a fine sieve, made for the purpose, or through a gunny sack into the pumping barrel or tank and made up to 50 gallons of hot water. The mixture should be applied while hot and preferably as soon after making as possible, always bearing in mind to keep it well agitated while the pump is in operation. Pumps and accessories used should be well washed and cleaned after each time of using.

Concentrated lime-sulphur solutions may be purchased from the manufacturers, of which there are now a large number making a good product, and can be used according to directions furnished with each package.

Bordeaux Mixture

Copper Sulphate	4 pounds
Quicklime	4 pounds
Water	50 gallons

To destroy leaf-eating insects, add four ounces of Paris Green. For Peach, use three pounds each of copper sulphate and lime, and three ounces of Paris Green, on account of the tenderness of the foliage.

Ferrocyanide Test—Dissolve one ounce of yellow prussiate of potash in a pint of water and label "POISON." Drop it into the mixture and if it turns brown more milk of lime should be added. Add milk of lime until the solution will not turn brown.

Tobacco

Boil tobacco stems, and use at the rate of two gallons of water to each pound of stems, for sucking insects.

Hellebore

Fresh White Hellebore, 1 ounce. Water, 3 gallons.

FREE OFFER

If you would be willing to take some orders from this book from your neighbors and friends, write for our Special Offer, stating distinctly that you want to sell from our **HOME PLANTING BOOK**. You can get all the stock you need for your home or farm free by doing a little work evenings.

State of New York—Department of Farms and Markets

BERNE A. PYRKE, Commissioner

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock NO. 2141.

This is to certify that the Nursery Stock of GUARANTY NURSERY COMPANY, of Rochester, County of Monroe, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Article 14 of the Farms and Markets Law, and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1926.

Dated ALBANY, N. Y., SEPT. 1, 1925.

BERNE A. PYRKE, Commissioner
By GEO. G. ATWOOD, Director
Bureau of Plant Industry



Spraying Calendar

EXPLANATION. While the number of applications recommended will be found desirable in seasons when the fungi are particularly troublesome, a smaller number may often suffice. Those printed in bold face are of the most value, and can generally be made with profit. An **Asterisk (*)** cautions against spraying with poisons while the plants are in blossom; a **Dagger (†)** indicates that there is danger in making applications within three weeks of the time the fruit is to be used as food.

Plants and Diseases	First Application	Second Application	Third Application	Fourth Application
APPLES Scab, codling moth, bud moth, caterpillar, canker worm.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open. Bordeaux.	Within a week after blossoms fall. Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 13 days later. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	10 to 14 days later. Bordeaux.
CHERRY Rot, aphis, curculio, slug, knot.	As flower-buds appear, but before they open. Bordeaux; for aphid use Kerosene Emulsion.	When fruit has set. Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.	10 to 14 days later. Ammoniacal Carbonate Copper.
CURRENT Mildew, worms.	As soon as worms are found on lower and inner leaves. Paris Green.	If they reappear, repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew.†	If worms still trouble, Pyrethrum or Hellebore.*	After fruit is picked. Bordeaux.
GOOSEBERRY Mildew, worms.	As leaves open. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	In 10 to 12 days, repeat with both.	10 to 14 days later. Sulphide Potash, on English varieties.	10 to 14 days later, repeat.
GRAPE Fungous diseases, flea beetle.	When first leaves are half grown. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	As soon as the fruit has set, repeat.*	10 to 14 days later, repeat.	10 to 14 days later if disease is present, apply Bordeaux.
PEACH, APRICOT Rot, curculio, leaf curl, mildew.	Before blossoms open. Bordeaux.	Within a week after fruit has set. Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	7 to 11 days later, repeat.	7 to 12 days later, repeat.
PEAR Leaf blight, scab, psylla, codling moth.	Just before blossoms open. Bordeaux.*	Within a week after blossoms fall. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	8 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 16 days later. Bordeaux.
PLUM Fungous diseases, rot, curculio, knot.	Within a week after blossoms have fallen, repeat.*	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 20 days later. Bordeaux.	Cut out black knots on Plum or Cherry and burn.
QUINCE Leaf and fruit spots.	When blossom buds appear, but before they open. Bordeaux.	When fruit has set. Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 14 days later, repeat.	10 to 20 days later. Bordeaux.
RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY Anthracnose rust.	Cut out canes diseased with anthracnose, and burn. Before buds open, spray with Copper Sulphate solution.	When new canes appear. Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 14 days later, repeat.†	NOTE If orange rust appears, dig and burn infected plants.
ROSE Aphis worm.	Kerosene Emulsion for aphid.	10 days later. Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Afterwards keep lice and caterpillars off by turning a fine stream from hose on under side of leaves.	

Do not spray with arsenites or copper compounds within three weeks of the time the sprayed portions are to be eaten. While there would be no danger of fatal effects resulting, it is best not to run any risk. **Bordeaux Mixture** and other lime compounds should not be used upon rough or full-grown fruits even as late as that time. Not only does the lime disfigure the fruit, but the amount of copper is large.

If the information you seek cannot be found in this calendar, or if your trees suffer from some disease or pest not mentioned above, we advise writing at once to your Agricultural Experiment Station, giving full details and particulars. The Agricultural Experiment Station of your state is established to help you produce more and better fruit and the Director will be very glad to give you all the information necessary to this end. The address will be found in the catalog.



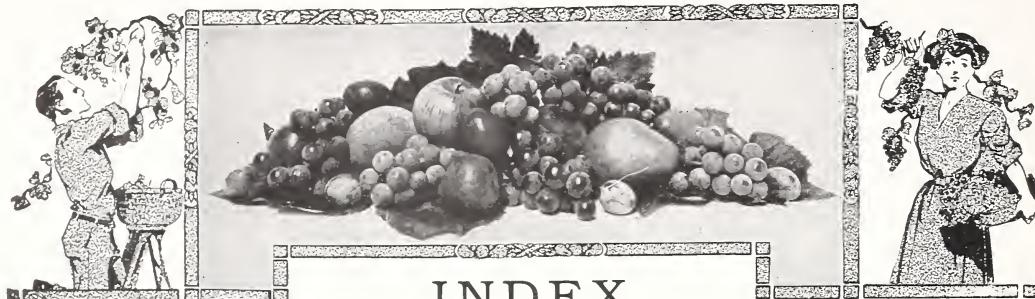
Proper Plant Selection and Proper Placing Make Good Landscape.

List of Experimental Stations

Are you making use of your nearest Experiment Station? That is what they're for, to help fruit growers like yourself in the proper cultivation of healthy fruit trees and show you how to combat insect pests and diseases. They get out a great deal of common-sense, easy to understand literature in bulletin form which they are glad to send to resident growers upon request. When writing for information, address your letter to "The Director" of your nearest station as shown by list below. Tell him just what you want to know. It may be: How to increase your yield; how to identify tree and fruit diseases; practical spraying or any other question that has a bearing upon the quality and quantity of fruit that comes out of your orchards every season.

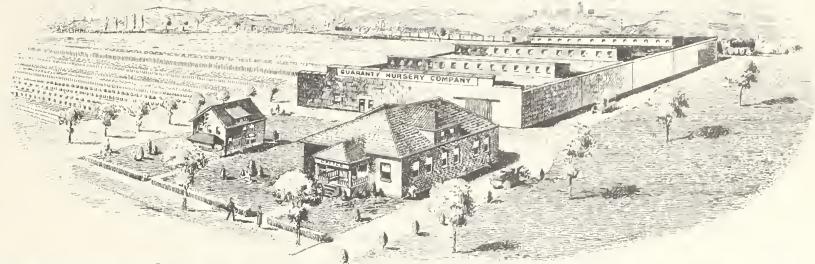
Alabama—Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn; Canebrake Experiment Station, Uniontown; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee.
Arizona—Agricultural Experiment Station, Tucson.
Arkansas—Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville.
California—Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley.
Colorado—Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins.
Connecticut—Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven; Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, P. O.
Delaware—Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark.
Florida—Agricultural Experiment Station, Lake City.
Georgia—Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment, P. O.
Idaho—Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow.
Illinois—Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana.
Indiana—Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette.
Iowa—Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames.
Kansas—Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan.
Kentucky—Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington.
Louisiana—Sugar Experiment Station, New Orleans; State Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge; North Experiment Station, Calhoun.
Maine—Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono.
Maryland—Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park.
Massachusetts—Agricultural Experiment Station, Amherst.
Michigan—Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College, P. O.
Minnesota—Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park.
Mississippi—Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College, P. O.
Missouri—Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia; Fruit Experiment Station, Mt. Grove.
Montana—Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman.

Nebraska—Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln.
Nevada—Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno.
New Hampshire—Agricultural Experiment Station, Durham.
New Jersey—State Experiment Station, New Brunswick.
New Mexico—Agricultural Experiment Station, Mesilla Park.
New York—Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva; Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca.
North Carolina—Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo.
Ohio—Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster.
Oklahoma—Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater.
Oregon—Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis.
Pennsylvania—Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, P. O.
Rhode Island—Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston.
South Carolina—Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson College, P. O.
South Dakota—Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings.
Tennessee—Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville.
Texas—Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, P. O.
Utah—Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan.
Vermont—Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington.
Virginia—Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg.
Washington—Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman.
West Virginia—Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown.
Wisconsin—Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison.
Wyoming—Agricultural Experiment Station, Laramie.



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GUARANTY NURSERY COMPANY

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Dear Friend:

We are pleased to have your request for one of our HOME PLANTING BOOKS and enclose same herewith. The arrangement of the book is entirely different from other books of similar character. It has been our aim to make descriptions brief and to the point leaving out all useless matter.

Every tree and plant we send out has been graded individually in our packing department before it leaves our hands. Both roots and top are always carefully examined, and pronounced first grade and quality. The same stock you would receive, is being sold to other Nursery Companies, through our Wholesale Department, and shipped to all the eastern half of the United States.

We mention this fact to show you, that in buying our stock you are not taking any chances on grade or quality. You will in all cases get exactly what you buy.

If we can help you in making a selection, we shall be pleased to do so. As outlined in the book we have exceptional opportunities here at Rochester, for the study of all classes of plant life grown by nurserymen. One gets an entirely different impression of shrubs when planted in their natural positions, rather than in the nursery row. The same applies to roses and ornamental trees.

Fruit growers from every part of the country come to Western New York to see the great fruit belt along the south shore of Lake Ontario. In this region, where the latent heat of the lake, (which is 40 by 200 miles), exerts such a strong influence on the climate, an orchard belt has arisen, that has no equal anywhere. These fruit men are our friends and we can furnish you or them stock which has no superior anywhere.

We would like some of your orders, part or all, and suggest making your selection at the earliest moment, as last year we had hundreds of orders late in the season, that could not be accepted. We take no orders unless we have the goods to properly fill them.

Yours very truly,
GUARANTY NURSERY COMPANY
Walter F. Webb
Prop.

